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Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind)

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For the Year 1933-34

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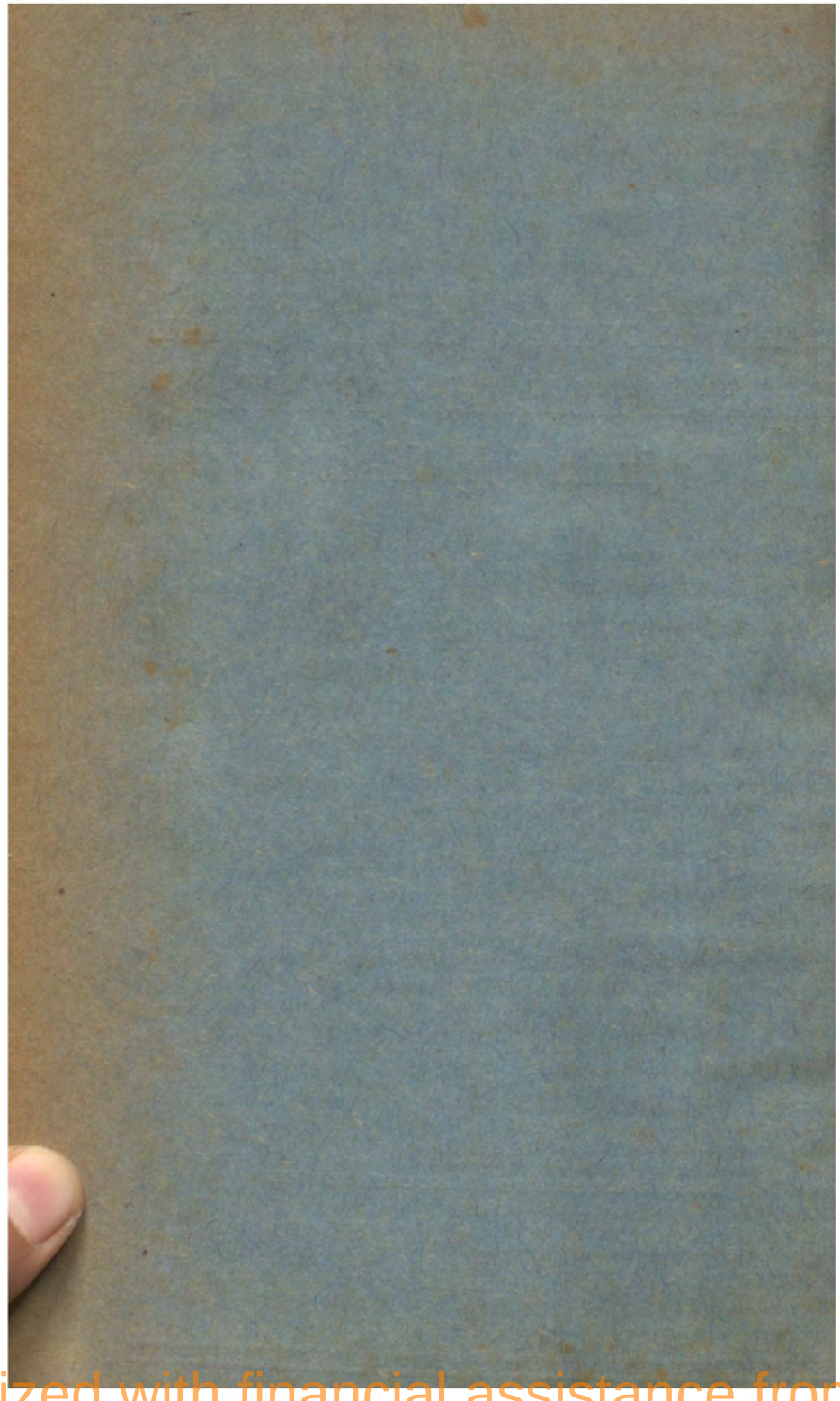

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND) FOR THE YEAR 1933-34.

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1933–34 was on the whole satisfactory in the Gujarat districts of the division. The regular monsoon commenced in the third week of June.

In Ahmedabad, the sowing operations could not be started till July 16th for want of sufficient rain. After 16th July the rainfall gave a good start for sowing operations and the prospects of a good season were apparent. Before however the lands could be ready for paddy, a break in rain of three weeks followed and as a result thereof, the transplantation in South Daskroi and Dholka talukas was delayed and the seedlings were not healthy and strong. The continuous and heavy rain in August retarded the sowing operations of cotton to some extent and consequently in Dholka Taluka a larger area than usual was brought under wheat crop. Due to cold spell in January 1934, cotton crop in Sanand Mahal and Dholka Taluka suffered considerably. Relief in the form of remissions and suspensions of land revenue was given on this account wherever necessary.

In Kaira, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed until the end of July. The heavy rainfall in August caused some damage to standing crops in low-lying areas. As there was a complete break in the rain from the 4th week of September, all crops including the rabi crops were good. The cold spell in January 1934 caused damage to cotton and tobacco crops and also to other standing crops. As in the Ahmedabad District due relief was granted to the agriculturists.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and the outturn of crops was good.

The heavy floods in the Nerbudda and Dhadhar rivers caused damage to the agriculturists in the coastal villages of Broach Sub-division. A public fund was raised to give necessary help in all deserving cases, Government contributing a substantial sum of Rs. 2,000 to the said fund.

In Surat District, the rainfall in the talukas of Chorasi, Olpad, Chikhli and Bulsar was above the average of last five years while in other talukas it was below the average. The rainfall on the whole was, however, seasonal and well distributed. Due to floods in the River Tapty during September 1933, crops in some fields situated on the river bank were damaged and a remission of Rs. 473 was granted in three villages of Chorasi Taluka. The cold spell in January caused some slight damage to cotton crops, the taluka most affected being Olpad but even there the damage was not very general a small measure of relief in the form of remissions and suspensions being required in some seven villages only. On the whole the outturn of crops was good throughout the district.

In Thana, the regular monsoon commenced in the third week of June and gave a good start for sowing operations. The rainfall in July was, however, deficient for transplantation of rice but the heavy showers thereafter made good the deficiency. The heavy downpour of rains in August caused some damage to standing crops in Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas and in the latter taluka where the damage was considerable, remission of Rs. 1,300 was granted. The season on the whole was satisfactory and the outturn of crops was good.

The rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report as compared with that during the last five years was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Rainfall in 1933-34.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Ahmedabad	39	03	27	92
Kaira	36	31	33	57
Broach and Panch Mahals	42	52	38	57
Surat	58	6	58	30
Thana	98	12	90	45

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 6 to 10 annas, while in Kaira it ranged from 5 to 10 annas.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-division, the average outturn of crops was 7 to 10 annas while in Broach the outturn of cotton which is the main produce was estimated at 7 annas. In Surat, the average outturn of crops was 8 to 10 annas.

In Thana, the outturn of paddy was 10 to 11 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the jungle-putti villages of the Thana District where scarcity of water was, as usual, felt in the hot weather.

A grant of Rs. 27,500 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1933–34 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.	
Ahmedabad ..	4,500	
	+ 5,000	special grant for Bhal tract.
Kaira	4,000	
Panch Mahals ..	4,500	
	+ 2,500	special grant for relief work (G.R., G.D., No. P. 20 (*c*) (2), dated 25th July 1933).
Broach	2,000	
Surat	2,000	
Thana	3,000	
	27,500	

The amount spent by each District Local Board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	40,529
Kaira	35,384
Panch Mahals	21,019
Broach	25,681
Surat	11,910
Thana	17,355

As some of the District Local Boards were not able to utilize fully the grant allotted to them during the year under report, they were permitted to utilize the unspent balances during the current year (1934–35).

Cattle and Fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and haemorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division. The veterinary

assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as under :—

Number of cattle attached ..	..	6,072
Number of deaths ..	..	2,465
Number of cattle inoculated	..	8,785

Public health.—The public health was generally good except slight outbreaks of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Mortality from			
	Cholera.	Small-pox (including measles).	Plague.	Influenza.
Ahmedabad	....	302	....	....
Kaira	....	....	144	....
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	2	209	....	1
Surat	....	102	....	....
Thana	380	126	89	....

Cerebro-spinal meningitis broke out in the city of Ahmedabad and its suburbs, but did not affect the villages in any taluka ; there were some deaths from this disease in villages, but they were all immigrants. This disease also appeared in Nadiad and Bulsar and the number of deaths were, respectively, six and one.

Central Division.

The agricultural season 1933-34 was on the whole normal. There was fairly good rain in the second half of May in the East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara districts which was useful in preparing lands for sowing. The monsoon commenced fairly vigorously in the middle of June and there was sufficient rain for kharif sowings all over the division except in the Sholapur District, where it was inadequate. There was a break in the beginning of July. But the rainfall in the latter part of that month was adequate. There being no rain in the middle of August, some anxiety was felt but it was removed by the rain that fell towards the end of August. Since then there was copious and well-distributed rainfall almost all over the division. It was excessive in September in some places and caused damage to standing kharif crops. As a result of heavy rains in September, the rivers Godavari, Pravara, Girna, Tapti and others were in flood and caused damage to property in some places. There was sufficient and timely rainfall in October and November and the rabi crops thrived. The cold wave in January, however, caused some damage to crops in certain places.

The situation in each of the districts was as follows :—

Ahmednagar.—The monsoon commenced in June 1933 in all talukas and mahals of the district except Newasa, Ahmednagar and Rahuri talukas. During the period ending 15th July the rainfall was not sufficient in Ahmednagar, Rahuri and Kopergaon talukas and consequently sowings were not completed in all parts of these talukas. There was no rain in July anywhere in the district except a few cents in Newasa, Kopergaon, Sheogan and Rahuri talukas and in Pathardi and Jamkhed mahals. Since the beginning of August rain fell more or less everywhere in the district varying from 2 inches and 32 cents in Pathardi to 8 inches 9 cents in Akola Taluka. It was sufficient and beneficial to standing kharif crops in Akola, Sangamner, Sheogaon and Kopergaon talukas and Jamkhed Peta. In others it saved the withering crops and enabled the cultivators to complete kharif sowings which had been retarded for want of rain. There was no rain in the second and third weeks of August, but towards the end of that month and in the first week of September there was copious rain everywhere in the district. It was excessive in some parts. The rainfall in October and November was generally useful for both kharif and rabi crops. The cold wave in January damaged rabi crops in Newasa, Kopergaon, and Rahuri talukas, but the damage caused was negligible.

On the whole, the rainfall was both sufficient and useful with the result that kharif and rabi crops were quite satisfactory and the general annewari ranged from 6 to 10 annas for kharif and from 8 to 11 annas for rabi crops.

East Khandesh.—There were several heavy showers of rain during the second half of May and also on 3rd June. There was then a break until the 21st of June when the proper monsoon broke and the rain which continued until the 28th of June was sufficient all over the district for commencing sowing operations. There was again a long break up to 13th July and need of rain was felt everywhere as seedlings had germinated. In Pachora and Jamner talukas some damage was done to seedlings due to lack of rain. Rainfall strengthened as the month went on and although it was general and sufficient on the whole, more rain was needed in Amalner, Parola, Bhadgaon, Pachora, Jamner and Edlabad. During the first fortnight of August, rain was adequate throughout the district. There was a welcome break in the third week of August and it was beneficial to standing crops. In the last week of August the rainfall was general throughout the district and a break was needed. In September the rainfall was general and sufficient in the first half of the month and by the middle of the month it was excessive and caused damage to bajri crops in many places. In October the rainfall in the first and third weeks slightly damaged cotton and bajri crops in some parts. There was slight rain in November and December and rabi crops were good.

In brief, the season was on the whole good. The quantity of rain was sufficient but heavy rains in September caused damage to crops in some

parts. The Girna River also washed away crops on the river banks in Bhadgaon Peta.

The general annewari of both kharif and rabi crops was from 8 to 12 annas.

West Khandesh.—During the first week of June the monsoon was active only in Dhulia and Sakri talukas, but it was weak in other talukas. On the 19th June the monsoon proper set in and there were good showers all over the district, but shortly afterwards there was a spell of hot and cloudy weather throughout the district. There was a complete cessation of rain till 14th July and the people were getting very anxious. On 14th July there was good rain at Dhulia and it was of great use. Elsewhere in the district rain was insufficient and more was urgently needed. From the beginning of August the situation improved considerably and adequate rain was received. During August almost every taluka received rather more than the usual amount of rain for that month and in Nawapur it was exceptionally heavy. From 13th August the monsoon became weaker all over the district except in Dhulia Taluka. A break in the first week of September was beneficial to crops but after that there was copious rainfall all over the district and in some places it was excessive. Except in Taloda Taluka rainfall in October was much below the average. The monsoon came to an end towards the end of October, though a few heavy showers were received in some talukas in the third week of December and a few drizzles in January 1934.

The rainfall on the whole was distinctly above the average. It was generally well distributed and adequate in all the talukas. The agricultural season on the whole was satisfactory and the annewari both of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

Nasik.—The monsoon commenced in the third week of May in the Nasik Sub-division and in the first week of June in the Malegaon Sub-division. The rain was very opportune and well distributed everywhere, but there was a break till the third week of July and thereafter rain was copious and well distributed. In July and August rainfall was moderate and the kharif crops fared well till September. In the third week of September there was excessive rain in the whole district and the result was that kharif crops suffered in Baglan and Kalwan talukas and Chandor Mahal. The September rains, however, were beneficial to rabi crops. The condition of rabi crops in both bagait and jirayat lands continued to remain good till January when the cold wave which passed over the talukas of Nasik, Niphad, Kalwan and Chandor caused damage to crops. In deserving cases remission and suspension of land revenue and irrigation were granted according to the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2181/28, dated 28th February 1934, and Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 7317/27, dated 17th March 1934.

The anna valuation of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

Poona.—The rains commenced in the last week of May and lasted for about a week in the eastern parts of the district. The regular monsoon broke in the third week of June in the western part of the district and in the mawali part of the Purandhar Taluka. It was not useful to kharif sowings. In the eastern part there was not enough rain and kharif sowing could not be undertaken. Rain fell all over the western part from 25th July to 12th August 1933 and was most opportune and sufficient. In the Eastern Division the rainfall was sufficient in Purandhar and Sirur but in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond Peta it was not adequate. In September the rainfall was general and sufficient all over the Western Division. It was somewhat severe in Khed and Junnar talukas. In the Eastern Division, being a rabi tract, the late rain was beneficial, timely and well distributed in all parts. It was in excess in Purandhar Taluka and Sirur Peta. The cold wave in January caused some damage to standing kharif and rabi crops in the Western Division, but the damage was not appreciable. On the whole, the outturn of kharif and rabi crops was normal, ranging from 6 to 12 annas.

Satara.—There was fairly good rain almost all over the district in the third week of May and it was very useful for preparing the lands for kharif sowing. From 5th of June there was not enough rain up to 21st. The showers received from 22nd June assisted the sowing of kharif crops throughout the district. From the beginning of July there was another break which retarded sowing in rich soils of Koregaon, Khatav, Walva, Karad, Tasgaon and Khanapur talukas. From the 15th July there were good showers which proved beneficial to crops. The partial break from the 11th to 19th August was welcome and opportune and in consequence agricultural operations which had been retarded were resumed and kharif sowings completed throughout the district. Some light and occasional showers in the third week of August greatly helped the growth of standing crops. The excessive rain during the second week of September checked the growth of kharif crops to some extent and affected the bajri crops in Koregaon, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and Man Mahal. Copious rains in October and November were beneficial to the growth of late kharif crops but adversely affected bajri.

The rainfall during the year under report though sometimes not seasonal was well distributed and sufficient all over the district. On the whole, the outturn of kharif and rabi crops in the western and northern parts of the district was good and in the eastern and southern parts was fair. The annewari of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 5 to 13 and 6 to 12 annas, respectively.

Sholapur.—The rains in June and July tended to be insufficient in most parts of the district, so that kharif sowings were delayed in many places in the district, while, where they were undertaken, the crops almost failed for want of rain. In Barsi, Pandharpur, Madha and Sholapur talukas, however, there were good rains in the second week of the month and so these areas fared better. The rainfall in August

also tended to be generally insufficient. The rainfall in September was sufficient in all parts of the district and greatly improved the condition of standing crops. Some crops in Pandharpur were damaged by the heavy rains and the agriculturists had to resow in some parts. The October and November rains helped the growth of rabi crops throughout the district and their outturn was satisfactory. The annewari of crops was nowhere less than 6 annas.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole good. Cattle diseases such as foot and mouth disease, black quarter and hæmorrhagic septicæmia occurred in all the districts. These epizootics, however, were not so serious as materially to hamper agricultural operations. Besides, preventive measures were promptly taken to check them. The number of deaths from all diseases was 7,248 as against 17,562 in the preceding year. The total number of attacks and deaths from all districts was as follows :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	5,287	736
East Khandesh ..	9,384	1,348
West Khandesh ..	8,999	1,032
Nasik	12,464	1,483
Poona	5,617	1,241
Satara	2,247	959
Sholapur	2,952	449
Total ..	46,950	7,248

The fodder supply was adequate in all districts except in Dhulia and Sakri talukas of West Khandesh and in Kalwan taluka of the Nasik District.

Water Supply.—The supply of drinking water was sufficient everywhere except in a few villages in Igatpuri Taluka and Peint Mahal of Nasik District and in mawali parts of Khed and Mawal talukas and Mulshi Peta of Poona District, where shortage of water was felt during the hot weather. The deficiency was also felt in Satara City owing to shortage of water supply in Khas Tank. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in second class bandharas in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori and Niphad talukas where it was inadequate.

Public Health.—Public Health was generally good except where the following epidemics broke out :—

District.	Mortality from		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar	959	281	96
East Khandesh	1,606	93	....
West Khandesh	446	34	1
Nasik	808	973	....
Poona	1,014	478	2,464
Satara	1,262	553	1,740
Sholapur	354	180	1,559
Total ..	6,449	2,592	5,860

Cholera broke out in all the districts except in a few talukas of the West Khandesh and Poona districts, Mahableshwar Mahal of the Satara District and Raver and Chopda talukas and Edlabad Peta of the East Khandesh District. The usual anti-cholera measures were promptly adopted to check the spread of the disease. Small-pox also prevailed in Ahmednagar, Nasik, East Khandesh and Sholapur districts and in some talukas of West Khandesh, Poona and Satara districts, but it was not serious. Plague appeared in Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District, the whole of Satara District excepting Wai and Javli talukas and Mahableshwar Mahal and in almost all the talukas of the Poona and Sholapur districts. It was virulent in Khanapur, Tasgaon and Walwa talukas. In Poona city and its suburbs it continued much longer than was expected and the outbreak was severe. Prompt measures were taken to check the spread of the epidemic by appointing special medical officers for inoculating the inhabitants of infected areas.

There were also a few cases of cerebral meningitis in Poona city, in Yeola Taluka of the Nasik District, Pathardi Peta of the Ahmednagar District and Dhulia Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

A special medical officer on anti-malarial duty was appointed for Shirpur and Sakri talukas and Nawapur Mahal of the West Khandesh District.

Southern Division.

The season was on the whole not quite satisfactory. Though the rainfall was normal in quantity and in some parts even exceeded the normal, it was not well distributed as torrential rains occurred at abnormal times. The public health was also not good on account of the virulent outbreak of plague and of other epidemics. Cattle also suffered from epizootics.

Belgaum.—The premonsoon showers of April and May 1933 facilitated preliminary agricultural operations. The monsoon began as usual in June but it was not well distributed. July brought in good showers and helped the completion of kharif sowing. The rainfall during the month of August was excessive and it delayed the transplantation of tobacco in the Chikodi Taluka and weeding operations in Khanapur. The partial dry weather in the following month improved the condition of the standing crops but the abnormal fall during October affected kharif crops and retarded rabi sowing where it had not already been undertaken. The chilli crops suffered the most. The cotton crop which fared well in the beginning was damaged to a certain extent by the untimely rains during the picking season. The annewari of crops, both kharif and rabi, ranged between 7 and 10 annas.

Bijapur.—The monsoon opened in the last week of June and the rainfall during the next two months being sufficient and well distributed helped kharif sowing. The timely rains of September improved the condition of the standing crops and facilitated rabi sowing; but the unusually heavy fall during the month of October marred the prospects of a good harvest. November also brought more rain with the result that the wheat crop suffered on account of excessive moisture and became affected with rust. The condition of this crop was further worsened by unseasonable showers in December and by the unfavourable wind in the following month. Rabi jowari was affected with the gum disease and the budding of cotton was delayed on the same account. The prospects of the latter crop were further impaired by the rainfall during the picking season. The outturn of the kharif crops was normal and that of rabi poor.

Dharwar.—The characteristics of the season did not materially differ from those in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The season opened with favourable showers, though late in some parts. The sowing of kharif crops was almost completed in good time and the crops thrived well in the beginning. The heavy rainfall in September and October rendered weeding operations impossible. Chilli and groundnut crops suffered the most. Kharif jowari was affected later with the "Hari" pest as a result of which its outturn was only 5 annas. The yield of rice crops was normal. Though wheat improved with the advent of winter, it was affected by "rust" in January. The cotton crop which was already late and stunted was caught in the unwelcome showers of April and May. As a consequence the outturn of wheat was only 2 annas and that of cotton 6 annas as against 8 and 7 annas, respectively, in the previous year. In consequence of continuous abnormally heavy rainfall, the fallows in the district increased by 55,700 acres. An additional cause was no doubt the fall in prices.

Out of the three below-ghat districts, Kanara did not fare well.

The rainfall was quite seasonable and well distributed in Ratnagiri and the yield of crops was almost normal.

The season was erratic in Kolaba. The rainfall in June was insufficient and even gave cause for anxiety but the situation improved with

the timely rains during the next month. The excessive rainfall during the last week of July and the first week of August, however, caused serious damage to salt rice lands and those on the banks of creeks. The outturn of paddy and warkas crops was 8 to 12 annas and in the case of a few " khari " lands it was below 8 annas.

The rainfall in the major portion of the Kanara District was much in excess of the normal and it fell in torrents when it was not needed. As a result, the rice crop was damaged in some parts. As in some cases, the seeds sown were washed away more than once and the lands remained practically unsown, land revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,838 had to be remitted in some villages in the Haliyal, Karwar and Ankola talukas and Mundgod Petha. Of garden crops, betel nut suffered from " koleroga " pest. An allotment of Rs. 11,350 was sanctioned for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals to combat the pest and remission of assessment to the extent of Rs. 514 was granted. Wild elephants also did some damage to the standing crops in the Sirsi Taluka and remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 70-12-0 was given on that account. The outturn of crops ranged from 7 to 10 annas.

Fodder and water supply.—Fodder supply and the supply of water for irrigation purposes was sufficient. Potable water was available in sufficient quantities except in a few villages in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolaba districts.

Epidemics and Epizootics.—Cattle diseases chiefly rinderpest, and foot and mouth disease appeared in a virulent form throughout the Southern Division and in spite of the prompt measures taken by the Veterinary Department to check their spread 2,389 cattle succumbed in the Ratnagiri District alone. Inoculation of cattle is becoming more and more popular in the Bijapur District where 8,000 cattle were inoculated during the season.

Plague broke out in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara during the year. The spread of the disease in the first three districts was not brought under control for several months despite the measures adopted by the local authorities and the Public Health Department. The outbreak was more virulent in rural areas than in towns. The epidemic exacted a heavy toll, especially in the Bijapur District where the mortality was 8,200, though the number of inoculations performed in that district was as large as 1,78,895. The total mortality from this disease in the Southern Division was 17,275 as shown below :—

Belgaum	..	..	..	4,974
Bijapur	..	..	..	8,200
Dharwar	..	..	..	3,917
Kanara	..	..	..	184
				17,275

Cholera and small-pox which also appeared were responsible for 1,675 deaths. Quinine was distributed in the malarial parts of the Kanara District. A special medical officer toured in the Karjat Taluka of the

Kolaba District during the malaria season. The Belgaum Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society maintained two travelling dispensaries, one in each of the districts of Belgaum and Kanara.

Bombay Suburban District.

The monsoon started in the first week of June and sowing operations were undertaken immediately. The work of transplantation was however somewhat delayed owing to insufficient rain afterwards. The rainfall during August was uneven and had the effect of weakening the rice crop but the rainfall in September and October saved the situation. The outturn of crops was 10 annas on an average. The total rainfall during the year under report in South Salsette was 90 inches and 58 cents as against 78 inches and 35 cents during the preceding year and that in Ambernath 133 inches and 12 cents as against 107 inches and 24 cents during the preceding year.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of the cattle was on the whole satisfactory and the fodder supply was adequate. There was no epizootic disease which interfered with the agricultural operations.

Water supply.—Supply of water for drinking and other purposes was sufficient. There is no irrigation in this district.

Public Health.—There was an outbreak of small-pox in some villages in South Salsette and a few persons succumbed to the disease. Free vaccination, however, checked the spread of the disease. There was no other epidemic during the year under report.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue, demand, collections, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	8,49,127	29,376	23,41,017	32,19,530	4,64,897
Kaira ..	89,021	11,073	22,06,091	23,06,185	1,99,465
Broach and Panch Mahals.	27,435	12,945	27,67,143	28,07,523	58,111
Surat ..	1,37,300	1,571	26,89,844	28,28,715	4,433
Thana ..	3,50,246	98	18,60,476	22,10,820	....
Total ..	14,53,139	55,063	1,18,64,571	1,33,72,773	7,26,906

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over collections.	Arrears at the end of the year.	
				Of current year.	Of previous year's demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	8,01,639	19,15,278	96,574	15,972	21,744
Kaira ..	1,09,919	19,93,072	81,682	1,865	1,864
Broach and Panch Mahals.	45,575	26,92,214	13,707	4,192	7,431
Surat ..	1,64,022	26,60,110	7,832	....	150
Thana ..	5,27,248	16,83,572	19,508	....	....
Total ..	16,48,403	1,09,44,246	2,19,303	22,029	31,189

Central Division.

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balance, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current year's consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	98,864	8,751	24,80,158	25,87,773	25,643	4,008	25,53,215	4,907
East Khandesh ..	64,352	4,241	40,97,394	41,65,987	8,060	8,443	41,47,846	1,638
West Khandesh ..	270	..	25,43,243	25,43,513	493	1,522	25,41,498	..
Nasik ..	8,737	..	21,53,657	21,62,394	40,730	27,547	20,94,117	..
Poona ..	1,30,256	144	18,45,646	19,76,046	44,391	21,743	19,08,571	1,341
Satara ..	55,970	79	29,47,099	30,03,148	2,104	26,922	29,72,783	1,339
Sholapur ..	..	49	16,24,961	16,25,010	..	737	16,24,273	..
Total ..	3,58,449	13,264	1,76,92,158	1,80,63,871	1,21,421	90,922	1,78,42,303	9,225

Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of the land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	4,21,879	5,805	21,86,354	26,14,038	1,41,749	4,46,283	20,20,247	5,759
Bijapur ..	4,99,100	34	18,55,433	23,54,567	2,21,498	2,36,658	18,96,395	16
Dharwar ..	9,68,932	5,705	31,66,296	41,40,933	78,407	11,41,268	29,13,104	8,154
Kanara ..	21,024	1,958	10,73,412	10,96,394	46,850	11,536	10,38,008	..
Kolaba ..	4,92,096	629	18,07,628	23,00,353	7,30,185	6,425	15,62,990	753
Ratnagiri ..	1,27,124	..	10,31,959	11,59,083	1,21,303	60,069	9,77,711	..
Total ..	25,30,155	14,131	1,11,21,082	1,36,65,368	13,39,992	19,02,239	1,04,08,455	14,682

Bombay Suburban District.

The audit of the last year's accounts of South Salsette Taluka was made by the Deputy Collector, while that of Ambernath was made by the Collector.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collections for the current year compared with those for the last year :—

Item.	Current year.	Past year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gross fixed revenue in column 3 (Appendix No. 1) ..	2,76,440	2,71,089	+5,351
2. *Deduct*—Columns 4 to 7 ..	87,134	87,140	—6
3. Remaining net gross revenue ..	1,89,306	1,83,949	+5,357
(*a*) Agricultural (columns 8 and 9)	92,888	92,905	—17
(*b*) Non-agricultural (column 10) .	96,418	91,044	+5,374
4. Additional miscellaneous land revenue (column 11) ..	63,311	1,09,003	—45,692
5. Local fund (column 12) ..	40,781	42,345	— 1,564
Total ..	2,93,398	3,35,297	—41,899

Item.	Current year.	Past year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. *Deduct* collections in past years (column 24)	25,312	11,880	+13,432
7. Demand for the current year (column 13)	2,68,086	3,23,417	—55,331
8. Total demand with last year's arrears (column 21) ..	4,37,229	4,35,464	+ 1,765
9. *Deduct* remissions and suspensions (columns 22 and 23) ..	1,18,223	1,27,821	— 9,598
10. Revenue for collections ..	3,19,006	3,07,643	+11,363
11. *Deduct* collections (column 25) ..	2,27,157	2,56,609	—29,452
12. Arrears unauthorized (column 27)	91,849	51,034	+40,815

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 28,094 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	+ 34,523
Kaira	+ 581
Broach and Panch Mahals	— 734
Surat	— 7,098
Thana	+ 822
	+ 28,094

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to increase of non-agricultural assessment. The decrease in Surat was mainly due to reclassification of lands. The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,83,06,616 as against Rs. 1,82,96,525, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 10,091 over the

figure of the last year. The increase was distributed among the several districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 1,090
East Khandesh	+ 1,343
West Khandesh	+ 1,415
Nasik	+ 345
Poona	+ 2,215
Satara	+ 402
Sholapur	+ 3,281
	+10,091

The increase was mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural and building purposes and the grants of unassessed waste and forest land for cultivation.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 9,544 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 980
Bijapur	+ 775
Dharwar	—5,755
Kanara	— 155
Kolaba	+2,712
Ratnagiri	—6,141
	—9,544

The increase in Bijapur is mainly due to the imposition of non-agricultural assessment and to the assessment imposed newly on alluvial and forest lands released for cultivation ; and that in Kolaba is owing to the correction of errors in compilation and also to non-agricultural assessment levied newly according to the rates sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1831/24, dated 18th March 1932, and to the fixing of assessment under section 52, Land Revenue Code, in Sardar Bivalkar's villages which have lapsed to Government.

The decrease in Belgaum, Dharwar and Ratnagiri is due to the errors in compilation which have been corrected this year ; that in Kanara, which is comparatively very small, calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban District.

The gross fixed revenue of the district shows a net increase of Rs. 5,351, which is mainly due to the conversion of more agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,044 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 137
Kaira	— 457
Broach and Panch Mahals	— 71
Surat	—2,527
Thana	— 852
	—4,044

The decreases in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat were mainly due to resumption and forfeiture of alienated lands.

In Thana, the decrease of revenue was mainly due to restoration of the inam village Mulgaon.

Central Division.

The amount of alienations was Rs. 28,62,770 and showed a net increase of Rs. 1,362 over the figure of the last year as shown below :—

	Rs.	
Ahmednagar	—1,596	
East Khandesh	— 121	
West Khandesh	— 132	
Nasik	— 24	
Poona	+1,141	
Satara	+2,177	
Sholapur	— 83	
	+3,318	
	—1,956	+1,362 net increase.

The increase in the Poona District was due to grant of the village Vinzar as inam to the Bhor State, while that in the Satara District was

due to grant of khalsa land in Wing village in the Wai Taluka as inam to the same State. The decrease in the remaining districts was due to the levy of full assessment on alienated lands, increase in scale judi and forfeitures of inam lands.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 613 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 277
Bijapur	— 109
Dharwar	—1,066
Kanara	+ 42
Kolaba	+1,519
Ratnagiri	— 50
	+ 613

The increase in Belgaum is mainly due to the relinquishment of Government rights to certain sanadi lands in the Here Jaghir in favour of the Jaghirdar and consequent reduction of judi on them; that in Kolaba is due to correction of errors in compilation, while the small increase in Kanara is due to revenue-free grants sanctioned.

The decrease in Dharwar is due to the resumption of Deshpande inam lands owing to failure to pay the mahal judi, that in Bijapur is due to resumption of inam lands for breach of conditions, while that in Ratnagiri is small and calls for no special remarks.

Bombay Suburban District.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 3 which is partly due to the acquisition of some alienated land for the salt department and partly to survey corrections.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 45,774 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 39,845
Kaira	+ 681
Broach and Panch Mahals	+ 4,594
Surat	— 1,014
Thana	+ 1,668
	+ 45,774

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to increased amount of non-agricultural assessment while in Kaira it was mainly due to increase in fixed revenue in Wasna Bujrag.

In Broach and Panch Mahals, the increase was mainly due to revision of jama and the increase of assessment on lands granted on new and old tenure.

In Thana, the increase was mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

The decrease in Surat was mainly due to the reclassification of lands.

Central Division.

The fixed revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 1,52,53,817 as against Rs. 1,52,46,385, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 7,432, which is shared by all districts except Satara as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 2,637
East Khandesh	+ 861
West Khandesh	+ 409
Nasik	+ 724
Poona	+ 971
Sholapur	+ 3,553
	+ 9,155
Satara	— 1,723
Net ..	+ 7,432

The large increase in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts was due to grants of assessed waste and forest lands for cultivation, levy of non-agricultural assessment and increase in judi. In the remaining districts the increase was not appreciable. The decrease in the Satara district was due to the treatment of khalsa land in village Wing as inam owing to its transfer to the Bhor State.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 10,094 in the fixed revenue of the division as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 1,379
Bijapur	+ 744
Dharwar	— 4,546
Kanara	— 6,806
Kolaba	+ 425
Ratnagiri	+ 1,468
	— 10,094

The increase in Bijapur is partly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and partly to grants of waste lands for cultivation, while the increase in Kolaba is mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment; that in Ratnagiri is due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and grant of waste lands for cultivation.

The decrease in Dharwar is mainly due to correction of errors in compilation, while that in Kanara is on account of forfeitures and relinquishments; the decrease in Belgaum is owing to correction of errors in compilation.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net increase of Rs. 5,357 in the fixed revenue is mainly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 11 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,54,348 under this head as shown below :—

		Rs.
Ahmedabad	—	1,40,673
Kaira	—	17,687
Broach and Panch Mahals	+	597
Surat	—	8,544
Thana	+	11,959
	—	1,54,348

The decrease in Ahmedabad was mainly due to less realisation on account of occupancy price from the sale of Government waste lands, while in Kaira it was due to the fact that in the previous year a large amount was realised as occupancy price from the sales of forfeited lands of Ras.

In Surat, the decrease was due to less realisation from sale of Government waste lands and trees, fruits, etc.

The increase in Thana was due to increased realisations from the sale of grass and waste lands and also from non-agricultural assessment on lands allowed to be used for temporary non-agricultural purposes. The increase in Broach and Panch Mahals is small and calls for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,09,529 under this head and it was shared by all districts, except Poona and it was distributed as under :—

		Rs.
Ahmednagar	+	39,265
East Khandesh	+	34,664
West Khandesh	+	32,318
Nasik	+	7,314
Satara	+	1,468
Sholapur	+	4,199
	+	1,19,228
Poona	—	9,699
Net ..	+	1,09,529

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The increases shown above were mainly due to larger receipts of occupancy price of building sites and assessed waste lands, notice fees, non-agricultural assessment and water cess. The decrease in the Poona District is due to lesser receipts on account of occupancy price of lands.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 17,481 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 11,385
Bijapur	— 4,571
Dharwar	+ 1,887
Kanara	+ 12,496
Kolaba	— 1,350
Ratnagiri	— 14,558
	— 17,481

The increase in Dharwar was due to levy of past dues on account of the water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and grant of waste lands on temporary leases ; the large increase in Kanara is due to the

realisations from sale of forfeited lands in Siddapur and Ankola talukas and from occupancy price on non-agricultural lands and gaothana plots.

The large fall in Belgaum is ascribed to the fact that last year's figures included the levy of water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and the leasing out of Government waste lands for grazing, there being no such cases during the year. The decrease in Bijapur was due to the fact that the disposal of Government waste lands and consequent realizations of occupancy price, etc., were less this year owing to lack of demand. That in Kolaba is attributable to the fact that in the previous year there was a large recovery of arrears of assessment fixed by the Survey Department on lands given out on reclamation leases. The large fall in Ratnagiri was partly due to the fact that in the preceding year non-agricultural assessment in the City Survey area of Malwan for the past years was recovered, while no such realisations were made this year.

Bombay Suburban District.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 45,692 in the miscellaneous land revenue. There is no particular reason for this decrease. This revenue is of a changeable character.

7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 16,48,403, as against Rs. 12,11,929 during the previous year :—

Class (A).

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlement and suspension of settlements	74,604
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limbdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals Sub-division on account of opium compensation	1,200
Remission on account of water-logging in Surat District	24,911
	1,00,715

Class (B).

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamity (frost, etc.)	Special remissions in Thana District (G.R., R.D., No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	7,03,765	4,105	21,101	....	7,28,971
Kaira ..	82,403	..	25,785	....	1,08,188
Broach and Panch Mahals.	21,463	..	4,579	....	26,042
Surat ..	1,33,607	442	1,920	....	1,35,969
Thana ..	....	..	1,917	5,24,607	5,26,524
					15,25,694

Class (C).

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable	550
Remissions of arrears on forfeited lands ..	3,141
Remissions on account of water-logging ..	1,512
Remissions on account of diluvion	3,816
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	378
Demand cancelled	11,423
Miscellaneous	1,174
	21,994
Total Class (A) ..	1,00,715
Total Class (B) ..	15,25,694
Total Class (C) ..	21,994
	16,48,403

Central Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 90,922 as against Rs. 18,141 in the previous year. Of the total amount of remissions, Rs. 44,913 represent automatic remissions. No remissions were granted on account of the slump in prices. A statement in the form

prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing the details of remissions is enclosed :—

District.	Class (*a*).	Class (*b*).			
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	238	....	....	3,415
East Khandesh ..	....	565	....	1,994	....
West Khandesh ..	95	....	....	746	....
Nasik ..	....	....	5,892	20,662	....
Poona ..	....	18,522	9	162	....
Satara ..	....	25,588	1,239	....	25
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	....	35
Total ..	95	44,913	7,140	23,564	3,475

District.	Class (*c*).				Special remissions on account of slump in prices.	Total.
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water-logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.		
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	302	53	..	..		4,008
East Khandesh ..	4,066	..	..	1,818		8,443
West Khandesh ..	681	..	..	..		1,522
Nasik ..	67	312	614	..	Nil.	27,547
Poona ..	65	2,033	952	..		21,743
Satara ..	..	..	70	..		26,922
Sholapur ..	21	..	..	681		737
Total ..	5,202	2,398	1,636	2,499		90,922

Southern Division.

Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,39,992 as against Rs. 60,225 during the previous year. Statements in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing the required details are attached.

Remissions.

Class A.

District.	Remission granted owing to suspension of the revision settlements in Kanara sanctioned in G.R., R.D., No. 9320/24, dated 28th September 1931.	Remission of assessment on Khars (G. R., R. D., No. 7344, dated 18th May 1925) in connection with the revision settlement.	Remission of revised assessment in Mandangad Petha (G.R., R. D., No. 9575, dated 18th May 1928).	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Deogad Taluka (G. R., R. D., No. 3937, dated 20th July 1928).	Remission of assessment on gaothana holdings in khoti villages (G. R., R. D., No. 4869, dated 26th May 1914).	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings (G. R., R. D., No. 6852, dated 8th September 1904).	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara ..	14,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,389
Kolaba ..	..	991	..	..	..	..	..	991
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	2	23	344	2,606	53	3,028
Total ..	14,389	991	2	23	344	2,606	53	18,408

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remission of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Remission on account of slump in prices.	Total.
1	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	27,259	286	....	1,13,758	1,41,303
Bijapur ..	1,27,982	....	....	93,367	2,21,349
Dharwar ..	74,703	....	....	....	74,703.
Kanara ..	....	....	8,212	6,616	14,828
Kolaba ..	....	....	1,191	7,27,879	7,29,070
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	....	1,18,275	1,18,275
Total ..	2,29,944	286	9,403	10,59,895	12,99,528

Class C.

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears of forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Special remission as per G.R., R.D., No. 1308/33-Confl., dated 19th October 1933.	Total.	Total of Classes A, B and C.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	120	..	305	21	..	446	1,41,749
Bijapur ..	118	..	..	31	..	149	2,21,498
Dharwar ..	..	3,498	10	196	..	3,704	78,407
Kanara ..	..	6,613	..	175	10,845	17,633	46,850
Kolaba ..	94	..	..	30	..	124	7,30,185
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,21,303
Total ..	332	10,111	315	453	10,845	22,056	13,39,992

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, remissions as detailed below were granted in talukas where the revision settlements were recent, on account of the slump in prices :—

(*i*) the special suspensions of the past two years at 3 annas in the rupee in Kolaba and 2 annas in Ratnagiri granted in rice tracts were remitted ;

(*ii*) so also a special remission at the same rates was sanctioned in respect of the demand of the year ; and

(*iii*) in Kanara the suspended arrears of 1930–31 were remitted.

A special remission of Rs. 10,845 in the Siddapur Taluka (Kanara District) on account of the authorised arrears of 1930–31 was announced by His Excellency the Governor in the Darbar held at Siddapur in November 1933 (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1308/33-Confl., dated 19th October 1933).

Bombay Suburban District.

The remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 78,585 as against Rs. 17,008 during the previous year. There is an increase of Rs. 61,577 over the last year's figure. This is due to the remission granted in 1933–34 as well as the remission of suspended arrears of the years 1931–32 and 1932–33 as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(*Column 23 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,26,906 as against Rs. 14,53,155 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules and also under the orders in Government Resolutions, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, and 2181/28, dated 23rd February 1934 and 28th February 1934, on account of slump in prices and cold spell.

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	3,20,683	1,44,214	4,64,897
Kaira	1,90,335	9,130	1,99,465
Broach and Panch Mahals	52,142	5,969	58,111
Surat	740	3,693	4,433
Thana	....	....	....
Total ..	5,63,900	1,63,006	7,26,906

Central Division.

The total amount of suspensions during the year under report was Rs. 1,21,421, as against Rs. 3,58,450 in the previous year. Of the total suspensions, Rs. 4,022 represent suspensions on account of slump in prices. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ..	29	25,614	25,643	
East Khandesh ..	260	7,800*	8,060	*Out of this Rs. 3,967 were on account of slump in prices.
West Khandesh ..	282†	211	493	†Out of this Rs. 55 were resuspended on account of slump in prices.
Nasik ..	32,742	7,988	40,730	
Poona ..	833	43,558	44,391	
Satara ..	12	2,092	2,104	
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	
Total ..	34,158	87,263	1,21,421	

Southern Division.

The total suspended revenue including resuspensions at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,02,239 as against Rs. 25,27,018 at the end of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows the details of suspensions by districts both under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and the special concessions granted by Government under Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, and 7115/28, dated 10th July 1934. This table also serves the purpose of Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925.

District.	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year.		Amount resuspended.		Total.		Grand total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions out of current revenue.	Amount resuspended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	13,316	1,53,411	2,30,398	49,158	1,66,727	2,79,556	4,46,283
Bijapur ..	..	84,766	1,51,714	..	84,766	1,51,714	2,36,480
Dharwar ..	3,18,837	..	8,17,249	5,182	3,18,837	8,22,431	11,41,268
Kanara ..	8,424	..	..	3,112	8,424	3,112	11,536
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	6,425	..	6,425	6,425
Ratnagiri ..	..	5,871	..	9,892	5,871	9,892	15,763
Total ..	3,40,577	2,44,048	11,99,361	73,769	5,84,625	12,73,130	18,57,755
Add suspensions of non-agricultural assessment due to injunction from the Civil Court in Bijapur District							178
Add suspensions of land revenue on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages in the Ratnagiri District							44,306
Total ..							19,02,239

Under the ordinary suspension and remission rules, suspensions were granted in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara districts owing to unfavourable monsoon conditions. In Belgaum District owing to this cause and also on account of the slump in prices the land revenue instalments had to be postponed in the talukas of Belgaum (including Chandgad Mahal), Gokak and Sampgaon. In Athni, 33 kharif villages were converted into rabi villages.

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, the suspensions detailed below were granted on account of slump in prices :—

(*a*) *Belgaum.*—A suspension of 4 annas in a rupee was granted in the case of 26 rice villages of Sampgaon Taluka.

(*b*) In the rest of the Belgaum District and in Hungund, Badami and Bagalkot talukas including Bilgi Petha of the Bijapur District, the usual annewari limits of 4 and 6 annas were raised to 5 and 7 annas, respectively. As regards recovery of suspended arrears in these areas and in the rest of the Bijapur District, the usual annewari limit of 6 annas and under 8 annas was also raised to 8 annas and under 10 annas, and in cases where the annewari was 10 annas and above, the recovery was limited to $1\frac{1}{2}$ assessments only. In Dharwar District not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ assessments were ordered to be collected even in cases where the annewari was 11 annas and above. In Kanara, the recovery was limited only to the current year's land revenue, and as regards past arrears those of 1931–32 and 1932–33 were resuspended.

A special suspension of Rs. 6,425 was granted to the Kasu estate under unavoidable circumstances under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7115/28, dated 10th July 1934.

Bombay Suburban District.

The amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 39,638 as against Rs. 1,10,813 in the past year. There is thus a decrease of Rs. 71,175 which is mainly due to the fact that no assessment was ordered to be suspended at the rate of 3 annas in the rupee as in the case of the last two years.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column 21* minus *columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,97,464 as against Rs. 1,14,93,967 during the previous year.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,78,51,528 as against Rs. 1,83,72,588 in the previous year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 1,04,23,137 during the year as against Rs.1,05,11,424 in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 3,19,006 as against Rs. 3,07,643 during the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes and the fact that no assessment was suspended at the rate of annas 3 in the rupee as in the case of the last two years.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,09,97,464 mentioned above Rs. 1,09,44,246 were collected, the percentage of collection being 99·5 as in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	98·07
Kaira	99·8
Broach and Panch Mahals	99·5
Surat	99·9
Thana	100·0

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,78,42,303, the percentage of collection being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	99·8
East Khandesh	99·8
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·9
Satara	99·9
Sholapur	100

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,04,08,455 and give a percentage of 99·8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Belgaum	99·7
Bijapur	99·9
Dharwar	99·7
Kanara	100
Kolaba	99·9
Ratnagiri	100

Bombay Suburban District.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 3,19,006, Rs. 2,27,157 were collected, the percentage of collection on net demand being 71 as against 83 per cent. of the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to small collections of non-agricultural assessment from Bandra and Danda villages.

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 "suspended" and column 27 "unauthorised" of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 7,80,124 (7,26,906 authorised *plus* Rs. 53,218 unauthorised) as against Rs. 15,08,219 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,30,646 (authorised arrears Rs. 1,21,421 and unauthorised arrears Rs. 9,225), as against Rs. 3,71,714 in the previous year out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 9,225, Rs. 4,924 represent arrears out of the demand for the year under report and Rs. 4,301 on account of previous years, as against Rs. 7,038 and Rs. 6,226, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1933.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 19,16,921 (authorised 19,02,239 *plus* unauthorised 14,682) as against Rs. 25,40,782 in the previous year (authorised Rs. 25,27,018 *plus* unauthorised 13,764).

Bombay Suburban District.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,31,487 (authorised Rs. 39,638 and unauthorized Rs. 91,849) as against 1,61,847 on the 31st July 1933. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 91,849, Rs. 37,744 and Rs. 54,105 represent arrears on account of the current and past years, respectively, as against Rs. 29,684 and Rs. 21,350, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1933. These figures cannot be taken as quite correct as many persons who have paid their assessment but who have not produced their receipts have been held to be in unauthorized arrears. These arrears will be reduced when the receipts referred to above are produced by their holders. Another reason for these unauthorized arrears is that a considerable number of people who have not paid their assessment were not traceable. The amounts due by these persons have remained unrealised.

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1934 totalled Rs. 4,744 as against Rs. 19,301 during the preceding year.

No tagavi was advanced under the Non-agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 48,42,611 (principal Rs. 42,78,709 *plus* interest Rs. 5,63,902).

The following table shows demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Demand :—		
Principal	10,21,195	
Interest	4,85,736	
		15,06,931
Written off		43,612
Suspensions		4,24,167
Collections		8,70,178
Unauthorized balance ..		1,68,974

The unauthorised arears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,08,884
Kaira	49,508
Broach and Panch Mahals	10,003
Thana	579

In Ahmedabad District, the unauthorized arrears are mostly of talukdari villages in Dholka and Viramgam talukas. Steps are being taken to recover the arrears as much as possible. In the Kaira District, Mehmedabad, Nadiad and Borsad talukas are responsible for the unauthorised arrears.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, Godhra and Jhalod are responsible for these arrears.

The arrears are mainly due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in tagavi at the time of flood in 1927 from which no productive return is received by the borrowers.

The arrears in Thana are small and call for no remarks. Voluntary payments made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 35,920.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928–29	77,978	16,25,505	1,79,793	1,151
1929–30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837
1930–31	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43
1931–32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848
1932–33	19,301	9,24,448	3,48,983	1,609
1933–34	4,744	6,03,906	2,66,272	43,612

Tagavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,475.

There were no cases of misappropriation.

There was a special establishment of 19 clerks at the beginning of the year. Out of these, two clerks have been discontinued—one from 1st December 1933 and the other from 27th May 1934.

Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIV of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year totalled Rs. 64,477, as against Rs. 56,154 in the previous year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 11,68,604 (principal Rs. 10,06,326 and interest Rs. 1,62,278).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., for the year under report :—

	Rs.
Demand—	
Principal	3,20,422
Interest	1,56,551
Written off	9,804
Suspended	15,201
Recovered	3,33,390
Unauthorised arrears	1,36,500

The unauthorised arrears by districts are as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,21,114
East Khandesh	1,239
West Khandesh	1,689
Nasik	275
Poona	12,153
Satara	....
Sholapur	30

There were no cases of misappropriation of tagai loans noticed during the year.

The subjoined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year under report and in the preceding 5 years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928–29	69,761	6,94,555	2,13,495	8,717
1929–30	1,54,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,458
1930–31	79,504	2,91,131	1,11,460	760
1931–32	55,304	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932–33	56,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589
1933–34	64,477	2,29,025	1,04,365	9,804

In Ahmednagar District, some difficulty was experienced in recovering the demand owing to economic depression and minor and major coercive processes had to be resorted to in some cases. In individual cases of hardship, relief was given by reducing the normal capacity of the borrowers.

Information required by paragraph 8 of Government Circular No. 5762, dated 1st October 1931, is blank.

Southern Division.

I. The enclosed statements show the transactions during the year ending 30th September 1934. The amount collected represents 16·84 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year (together with the debits of the year) as against 15·86 per cent. in the previous year. This shows a satisfactory increase in the percentage of collections in spite of the continued economic depression.

During the year, Dharwar District again continued to be the largest field for tagavi operations as an advance of Rs. 38,165 was made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The amount suspended is also the heaviest in this district, being Rs. 8,754-6-0 against Rs. 1,669-10-0 of the previous year. These suspensions have been granted in Dharwar, Bankapur, Hangal, Gadag and Navalgund talukas owing obviously to the failure of crops though the Collector does not explicitly state this.

Kanara District comes next with an amount of Rs. 19,825 advanced.

II. In connection with the tagavi Administration for the year, the following special points may be mentioned :—

(*i*) *Scheme to combat Koleroga in certain talukas of Kanara District.*—In their Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9230/24-XIV, dated 22nd March 1934, Government have sanctioned a scheme of advancing tagavi for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals in order to combat the Koleroga disease in about 4,000 acres of betelnut gardens in the Siddapur Taluka. Outside this area similar work was in progress in Sirsi, Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur talukas. Rs. 11,350 were allotted for this purpose. Out of this, Rs. 4,994 were advanced to gardeners.

(*ii*) *Help to sufferers in Gersappa owing to disastrous fire there.*—There was an accidental fire at Gersappa village in the Honavar Taluka which destroyed a large number of houses and much other property. In order to help the villagers to construct their houses, etc., Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 free of interest (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2018/33, dated 14th May 1934). Out of this Rs. 5,500 were advanced to the really needy.

(*iii*) *Tractor ploughing by the Burmah Shell Company.*—The scheme of tractor ploughing by the Burmah Shell Company was in operation as in the last year. The operations were started in Gadag Taluka and Mundargi Petha of the Dharwar District and in one village in Dharwar Taluka. A sum of Rs. 6,560 has been advanced to landholders for this purpose and the Company was able to plough an area of 437 acres 10 gunthas during this period. The Collector of Dharwar reports that the people have found the tractor ploughing scheme to be advantageous and expects to see better results in future.

(*iv*) In Kolaba District, an amount of Rs. 165 was advanced to people whose houses were destroyed by fire.

III. In Bijapur, the unauthorised arrears, remaining uncollected at the end of the year, are heavy, amounting to Rs. 79,685 principal and Rs. 40,428 interest and the Collector reports that this is due to the inability of defaulters to pay up the dues, more on account of the economic depression and the fall in the prices of agricultural products, than because of an unsatisfactory season. But on the whole the recovery work was vigorous as Rs. 3,31,683 (Rs. 2,18,507 principal *plus* Rs. 1,13,176 interest) out of a total demand of Rs. 4,51,797 were recovered during the year. In this district the amount written off as irrecoverable is also large (Rs. 912 principal *plus* Rs. 177 interest). This was due to the reasons such as :—want of bids for lands sold, the insolvency of the debtors, etc. In the former cases the lands are entered as Government waste and they will really fetch some price in the end.

IV. The subjoined table shows the number of tagavi works in progress and those inspected :—

Serial No.	District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected, including old ones, by				
			Collector.	Prant officers or Personal Assistants	Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris.	Special head karkuns or Revenue Inspectors.	Circle Inspectors.
1	Belgaum ..	47	..	7	42	13	52
2	Bijapur ..	205	..	..	100	2	122
3	Dharwar ..	21	..	3	13	1	15
4	Kanara ..	6	..	..	2	....	2
5	Kolaba ..	3	..	1	2	....	2
6	Ratnagiri ..	1	..	..	..	....	....

V. No cases are reported of misapplication of tagavi advances in any of the districts.

In Dharwar and Bijapur districts, summary recovery had to be resorted to in 22 and 52 cases, respectively, as the borrowers failed to fulfil the terms of the agreement, etc. In Kanara District, coercive measures had to be resorted to in the case of unauthorised arrears. In the case of one Mr. V. V. Nilekani of Sirsi, however, Government in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1071/33, dated 25th August 1934, were pleased to grant him time till December 1934.

VI. As to the heavy unauthorised arrears in Belgaum and Dharwar (in addition to those in Bijapur and Kanara noted above) they are no doubt due as suggested by the Collectors rather to the trade depression and the fall in the prices of agricultural products, than to an unsatisfactory season.

Bombay Suburban District.

No takavi was advanced to cultivators during the year under report since there was no demand for it. There are no arrears outstanding.

13. AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of 4,678 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	+ 965
Kaira	— 74
Panch Mahals and Broach	+1,026
Surat	+2,355
Thana	+ 406
Net ..	+4,678

The increases in Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana were mainly due to grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation. In Kaira the decrease is too small to call for any remarks.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division was 16,732,243 as against 16,719,186 acres, thus showing a net increase of 13,057 acres. Increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	+ 414
Nasik	+ 1,428
Poona	+ 9,724
Satara	+ 289
Sholapur	+ 2,770
	+14,625
East Khandesh	— 382
West Khandesh	— 1,186
	— 1,568
Net increase ..	+13,057

The increase in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts was due to forest or waste lands being granted on old or restricted tenure for cultivation. The decrease in the East and West Khandesh districts was mainly due to forfeiture of lands either for non-payment of dues or breach of the conditions attached to grants made on restricted tenure.

Southern Division.

In the year under report, there was a net increase of 2,392 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this Division as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	— 220
Bijapur	+2,058
Dharwar	+4,058
Kanara	—3,293
Kolaba	— 143
Ratnagiri	— 68
	+2,392

The increase in Bijapur was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation and that in Dharwar was due to errors noticed in accounting for the areas in inam villages now corrected.

The decrease in Belgaum was due to the correction of errors in compilation and to rajinamas and forfeitures; that in Kanara was due to the latter two causes only; while that in Kolaba was on account of forfeitures and transfers to the head of non-agricultural purposes. The decrease in Ratnagiri being small calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net decrease of 9 acres under occupied assessed land was due to survey corrections on account of conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(*Appendix IV.*)

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1933–34 ..	8,347	217	61	4	81	..
1932–33 ..	9,790	823	182	5	899	..

Out of 217 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana were responsible for 111, 25 and 67 cases, respectively. Forfeiture of land had to be

resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters more or less in all the districts of the division as noted below :—

District.	Number of cases.	Area forfeited.
		Acres.
Ahmedabad	32	400
Kaira	3	204
Broach and Panch Mahals	10	35
Surat	19	91
Thana	17	274
	81	1,004

Out of 61 cases of distraint and sale of moveable properties, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana were responsible for 11, 16 and 33 cases, respectively.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to in cases of contumacious defaulters.

The khatedars seem to have realised the disadvantages of recalcitrancy in payment of Government dues and the number of cases in different forms of coercive processes has decreased considerably during the year under report as compared to that in the previous year.

Central Division.

The following table shows the extent to which coercive measures in different forms were resorted to during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than the land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	
1933-34 ..	8,301	276	472	....	293	....
1932-33 ..	8,996	517	502	1	94	....

Out of the 8,301 notices of demand issued, Poona District alone was responsible for 3,234 notices. In Sholapur, only 2 notices were issued. There were 472 cases of distraint of moveable property as against 502 in the previous year. Ahmednagar and East Khandesh are mainly responsible for action under section 153, Land Revenue Code. The figures for the year 1933–34 show that though prices were not favourable the agriculturists paid their dues without much pressure.

Southern Division.

The subjoined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand, section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1933–34 ..	2,829	1,021	482	3	522
1932–33 ..	2,922	851	595	2	533

The decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152 was shared by all districts except Dharwar, which showed a large increase over previous year's figures, the number issued in that district being 1,308 as against 773 of the previous year.

There was a marked increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 in Ratnagiri and also in Bijapur ; but a striking fall in Dharwar and Kanara.

The fall in the number of cases of distraint of moveables was mainly contributed by Kanara, though there was an increase in the remaining districts except Belgaum.

The decrease in the number of cases under section 153 was chiefly shared by Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolaba whereas Kanara showed an increase.

Bombay Suburban District.

The following table compares the extent of coercive processes in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demands under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.		
1933-34 ..	1,153	1	....	....	....
1932-33 ..	1,543	5	1	....	....

The majority of the khatedars were reluctant to make payments on due dates, and so coercive measures were taken against them.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

There were 99 spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1933, and one new mill was added during the year. The number at the end of the year stood at 100. The working condition in the mills was good, and in spite of general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad has maintained its position.

Labour conditions have been steady.

The New Shorrock Mill at Nadiad continued to work and it is in a flourishing condition.

There are 37 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District and most of them are situated in the Thasra and Anand talukas. Of these, one at Mehmedabad and three at Thasra did not work due to reduced yield of cotton on account of cold spell and depression in trade. There are at present 476 hand-looms in Borsad Taluka, and 14 hand-loom factories in Nadiad Taluka. There is one glass factory and five soap factories at Kapadvanj. There are 70 pumping plants in Anand and 120 in Borsad Taluka. They are used for irrigation purposes.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The working of the factories and presses was steady. Dohad continued, as usual, to be the important grain market.

The manganese ore industry at Shivrajpur and Bamankuwa is at a standstill owing to the general depression in the manganese market.

In Broach Sub-division, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the Sub-division. There were 29 ginning factories and 12 presses, out of which only one factory at Jambusar did not work.

Out of the three mills in Broach, one did not work while the remaining two worked during the year. The one that had remained closed has since been reopened from August last. The river-borne trade of the ports of Kavi and Tankari showed a noticeable increase in import compared with the import of 1932-33, and that of the port of Dehej a slight decrease. The export from Tankari and Kavi showed a decrease while that from Dehej showed a noticeable increase.

In Surat, cotton is the principal produce, and two cotton mills, 32 ginning factories and 13 cotton presses worked during the year.

The local silk and embroidery business is not doing well owing to the general depression in trade.

The chief exports of the district are grass, firewood, timber, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice and cotton. Grass and firewood are exported to Bombay from Chikhli and Bulsar talukas as usual. Bulsar as a port for export-trade (particularly in timber) with Kathiawar and other Gujarat States has dwindled in importance on account of the development of the Billimora port by the Baroda State.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the district) of the value of about Rs. 25 lakhs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs.

Other articles of exports in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, dry and fresh fish, vegetables, plantains, betel leaves, saries and woollen cloth. Timber worth about 24¾ lakhs, charcoal worth about Rs. 6 lakhs, bricks worth about Rs. 4 lakhs, plantains worth about Rs. 6¼ lakhs, betel leaves worth about Rs. 12 lakhs and grass worth about Rs. 12½ lakhs were exported to Bombay and other places during the year.

The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures machinery and other accessories for rice mills continued to work as usual. There are other four iron workshops in Dahanu Taluka from which machinery, etc., are exported. The number of hand-looms and the number of workmen at Bhiwandi continued to remain at 2,000 and 5,000, respectively. In addition to these, there are two factories with 38 power-looms.

The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana worked with some interruption and employed about 477 workmen during the year. Woollen cloth, etc., worth about Rs. 9¼ lakhs was exported to Bombay and other places during the year. The woollen carpet factory at Shahpur continued to work during the year. The match factory at Thana worked for the most part of the year but was closed for some time as a protest against

the levy of excise duty on matches. Matches worth about Rs. 5½ lakhs were exported during the year, as against Rs. 4½ lakhs in the preceding year. There are three ice factories, one each at Kalyan, Thana and Bhiwandi. The bone-mill at Thana employed 75 workmen and exported materials worth about Rs. 16 thousands. The bone-mill at Kelva remained closed during the year.

Central Division.

The general trade depression continued during the year under report. The chief industry of the division is agriculture and trade is mostly confined to the export of agricultural products. The principal articles of trade are grain, cotton and oil seeds, the most important of the last being groundnut, which grows in abundance in East Khandesh and parts of the Satara District. The prices of food grains were generally low though they were slightly higher than in the previous year. Jaggery is the most important article of trade in the irrigated tracts of the Ahmednagar and Poona districts and though the price of jaggery had slightly gone up during the year under report, the irrigators themselves derived no profit as they had already sold their produce before the rise.

The commodity which concerns the people of Khandesh most is cotton. Trade and a great deal of employment depend on cotton. The cotton crop owing to the constant and heavy rains in September 1933 was very fair, being between 8 to 12 annas. Unfortunately, however, cotton prices kept low and trade continued to be dull throughout the year. There was not enough work to offer employment to all the gins and presses. Owing to fall in prices of cotton, the area under cotton has been diminishing in Khandesh and groundnut is becoming a favourite crop at present for the reasons already pointed out in last year's report. It is, however, doubtful whether this temporary popularity will be maintained. During the year under report, there was a slight increase in the area under cotton and a corresponding decrease under groundnut in the eastern part of the East Khandesh district, but this does not give any definite indications that the agriculturists are reverting to cotton cultivation, but might be due to the unsteady condition of the market.

The area under cotton and groundnut during the 4 years ending 1933-34 in East Khandesh was as follows :—

—	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Cotton ..	6,68,076	6,51,988	5,89,527	6,37,660
Groundnut	3,63,553	3,61,601	4,21,929	3,37,550

In the Satara District, the area under groundnut was smaller than usual and the outturn of the crop for the year under report was also poor, with the result that groundnut was not exported to Bombay as largely as usual.

Manfacture of cotton and yarns.—There are five spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and West Khandesh and 7 in Sholapur District. There are besides 3 spinning mills in the Sholapur District. All these mills are in a fairly prosperous condition. There is also a large number of ginning and cotton pressing factories in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts. Cotton and silk weaving on hand-looms is carried on on a large scale at Malegaon, Sinnar and Yeola in the Nasik District. This industry is, however, rapidly declining as the hand-loom product cannot compete with cheap mill-made cloth. There are 350 hand-looms in Sinnar. The Government weaving class in Sinnar has proved to be of utility, as the local weavers have been trained to work by improved method of fly shuttle looms, which is expected to increase their efficiency and output.

A fire causing damage to the extent of about a lakh of Rupees occurred in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills in Poona during the year under report.

As regards the mill industry of Sholapur the Collector observes as follows :—

> "The ruling prices for yarn and cloth were mostly uneconomic and the uncertainty of the cotton market only added to the nervousness of dealers, making forward business extremely difficult. The amount of cloth available for consumption in this country is more than the consumer requires, which is evident from the fact that though the mills at Bombay and Sholapur were closed for a long period, prices were hardly affected. The main cause of the depression is Japanese competition. Owing to the general depression in trade and the difficulty experienced by the local mills in meeting competition, the local mills had to effect a cut in wages of 12½ per cent. The world trade depression is, however, showing signs of improvement and the general level of prices appears to show an upward tendency. If this lasts long it is bound to react favourably on the Indian Mill Industry."

Sugar Factories.—In Ahmednagar District, the sugar-factory at Harigaon of the Belapur syndicate is in a prosperous condition, as there is a demand for Indian sugar in the market. The three small factories in the Rahuri Taluka at Belapur Khurd, Umbergaon, and Satral, which were opened last year are carrying on in a small way. A new sugar factory has been started at Ranjankhol near Belapur Road Station by the Maharashtra Sugar Mills.

In Nasik District, the sugar factory at Ravalgaon in the Malegaon Taluka belonging to Messrs. Walchand Hirachand & Co. produces about 125 bags of sugar per day in the season.

In Poona District, 3 new sugar factories have been started at Shiroli, Nirawagaz and Hol in Bhimthadi Taluka. The Kalamb factory continued to work successfully.

In Satara District, a new sugar factory has been started at Kole in Karad Taluka by Mr. Annappa Narayan Kalyani, President of the District Local Board, Satara.

The sugar factory at Akluj in the Sholapur District, which was started last year, has recently commenced working.

Miscellaneous Industries.—At Kendal in Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, the Roman Catholic Mission conducts a factory which manufactures woollen carpets. These products are chiefly exported.

The production of the Chalisgaon Match Factory was on a large scale. Owing to the passing of the new Act, the factory stopped its work, but has again started recently.

The ice factories at Jalgaon and Bhusawal and the leather works at Bhusawal and Ahmednagar continued to work.

In Nasik District, viticulture is carried on extensively in Nasik and Niphad talukas and grapes are exported in large quantities to Bombay, Calcutta, Indore and other places in the Presidency and outside it. Onions are also exported on a big scale from this district.

The paper mill at Mundhawa, the Dapodi Iron Works, the Glass factory at Talegaon and the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli continued to work successfully.

The Cooper Engineering Works near the Satara Road Station which manufactures agricultural implements, the Industrial Factory of Phadke Brothers at Karad, which manufactures ploughs, sugar-cane crushers, cots, etc., the Kirloskarwadi Iron Works and the Ogalewadi Glass Factory also continued to do well.

In Sholapur District, the textile factory and metal works at Tikekarwadi were working but owing to trade depression did not make any profit. Kunku is manufactured on a large scale at Kem and exported to all parts of the Presidency. Udbattis (scented sticks) and Bukka (black incense powder) are produced in Pandharpur in large quantities and exported to Bombay and other places.

Rosha Oil is extracted from Rosha grass, which is abundantly grown in Baglan and Kalwan talukas of the Nasik District. The oil is expensive and is used for medicinal purposes. The product is exported to Bombay.

Southern Division.

The principal articles of export from the Southern Division were the same as in the last year, viz., cotton, jowari, wheat, jaggery, chillies, groundnut, spices and timber from the Karnatak districts and salt, rice and fish from the Konkan districts. Trade was not in a flourishing condition owing to the general slump in prices.

The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts had not sufficient work. Hand-loom weaving which is conducted on an extensive scale in these and the Dharwar District did not fare well.

The Sanikatta salt-works in Kanara and the Shiroda salt-works in Ratnagiri together produced 1,86,147 maunds of salt against 1,58,303 maunds in the previous year. The salt manufacturers in Pen, Panvel and Uran in Kolaba had also a good year.

The copper and brass industry which is conducted on a large scale at Hubli (Dharwar), Roha, Mahad and Mangaon (Kolaba) had a lean year. Of the five aluminium factories at Vijayadurg (Ratnagiri), only four worked during the year and their toal outturn amounted to Rs. 47,500 against Rs. 32,000 in the preceding year. There are two nib factories at Malvan (Ratnagiri) but one remained idle throughout the year and the other turned out nibs worth only Rs. 1,400 as against Rs. 5,400 during the previous year.

The two tile factories at Khanapur did not work profitably; but the one at Manki (Kanara) did fairly well. The Bharat Tile Works at Mora which manufacture coloured and patterned tiles and export them to Bombay were in a flourishing condition; the outturn during the year under report is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000.

The Bijapur Soap Factory did a fair amount of business. The Soap Factory at Goregaon (Kolaba) produced soap just enough to meet the local demand.

The trade in spices and betelnut in the Kanara District suffered considerably owing to the general fall in prices, and the ebony, sandalwood and ivory craft work in the Kumta and Sirsi talukas did not prosper for want of a good market.

The patent medicines of the Dhutpapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) had an extensive sale throughout India, as usual, and the Pharmacy paid more than Rs. 20,000 in the shape of income-tax. The cashewnut baking factories at Malvan and Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District which import raw cashewnuts from Goa and East Africa and export roasted and graded nuts to London and New York had a lean year, their total turnover showing a decline of over 21 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The fishing industry in Kolaba was in a good condition.

Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the three Tata Power Houses at Bhivapur, Campoli and Bhira in the Kolaba District. The bangle industry at Ghodgeri (Belgaum) did not show any progress.

The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute of Bijapur has taken up the Village Improvement Scheme, one of its main objects being the revival of cottage industries in villages.

Bombay Suburban District.

There was no appreciable change in the condition of trade which owing to the general depression was not flourishing. No new factories came into existence in the year under report. The Match (Excise) Duty Act, XVI of 1934, came into operation with effect from 1st April 1934, and licenses under that Act have been issued to 8 Match factories in this district. The match factories at Jogeshwari and the National Match Works at Ghatkopar were closed. The Western India Match Company at Ambernath was closed from 1st April to 18th June 1934, but some workers were employed for the manufacture of semi-products during that period. The Ambernath Chemical Company was working during the year. The Textile Mill at Kurla which was closed for some time owing to the strike of workers is now working as usual.

Building operations were in progress on a larger scale and business in building materials was better than the last year. The fishing industry proceeded as before. The employment of the labouring classes was satisfactory.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

Prices continued to be low and there was no appreciable change in the prices compared with those of the preceding year.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 85 to Rs. 115 per " bhar " as against Rs. 70 to 100 per bhar in the preceding year.

In view of the slump in prices, Government in their Resolution No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, ordered that in no district should more than one year's assessment be levied during the year except in cases where the arrears were unauthorised. Besides this, Government also ordered remission of the special suspensions granted during the last two years and further ordered that in rice tracts, viz., in Thana, Kalyan, Bassein, Murbad and Bhiwandi, where rice is the principal crop and where the second revision settlement has been introduced, a further concession by way of remission of 3 annas in the rupee should be granted. The prices of garden produce showed no appreciable change except in case of plantains which showed a decrease of 50 per cent.

Central Division.

Prices of foodstuffs generally ruled low : but those of bajri and jowari were higher than those of the previous year. In East Khandesh, the price of cotton, the principal product of the district, rose slightly, but unfortunately this rise occurred a little too late, i.e., after the agriculturists had sold their stock and could not derive any advantage. In Poona, the agriculturists had to sell their jaggery, when the prices were low, for the payment of irrigation and other Government dues. The

rates subsequently went up, the benefit of which was derived by the merchants.

2. A statement showing the prices of the principal staple food grains in the headquarter town of each of the district for seven different periods is attached for facility of reference :—

Statement of Prices.

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable for rupee on							
	15th July 1931.		31st December 1931.		30th July 1932.		31st December 1932.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar.	25 4	17 6	22 12	21 12	18 14	17 2	21 12	15 11
Jalgaon ..	18 13	15 9	17 15	14 10	15 5	13 13	17 14	12 4
Dhulia ..	18 4	14 13	18 4	14 13	13 8	13 8	15 1	13 8
Nasik ..	..	14 8	..	15 9	..	11 11	..	13 3
Poona ..	21 10	15 0	20 2	14 6	15 12	13 3	15 12	13 3
Satara ..	18 8	17 6	19 9	18 14	16 6	15 4	15 11	13 14
Sholapur ..	2 9	21 2	28 5	24 11	19 11	15 8	21 7	18 2

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable for rupee on					
	31st July 1933.		30th December 1933.		28th July 1934.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar.	19 3	13 4	20 10	14 12	17 6	13 4
Jalgaon ..	15 11	12 11	18 4	12 11	18 4	14 8
Dhulia ..	14 2	10 6	16 1	11 6	16 7	11 9
Nasik ..	..	12 0	..	8 8	....	10 8
Poona ..	14 6	10 11	15 10	11 14	14 4	10 10
Satara ..	15 15	12 8	15 15	13 14	12 15	12 2
Sholapur ..	19 13	15 1	23 6	15 1	15 5	11 11

Southern Division.

The price of staple food grains and other commodities did not show any marked improvement.

The price of rice remained stationary throughout the year in Belgaum though other foodstuffs showed an upward tendency after December 1933. Jaggery and chillies commanded good prices.

The price of jowari in Bijapur showed a slight rise as compared to bajri which remained steady and wheat and rice which showed a downward tendency. Cotton, the chief money crop grown in the district,

showed slight variations. Groundnut, though grown on an extensive scale this year, did not fetch good prices for want of demand.

There was a fall in the price of rice in the Dharwar District also. The prices of jowari and wheat remained stationary up to the end of March but considerably improved thereafter. The prices of these articles prevailing on 1st May 1934 are compared below with those for the corresponding period of the previous year :—

	1934.		1933.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Jowari	14	12	19	0
Wheat	10	7	15	3

The agriculturist, however, was not benefited to any appreciable extent by this rise in prices owing to the poor outturn of these crops. There was a partial recovery in the prices of cotton.

In Kanara, prices were more or less steady, but there was a big drop in the price of cocoanuts, and a smaller fall in that of betelnuts and cardamoms.

In Kolaba, the wholesale rates for paddy continued to be poor, viz., Rs. 20–35 per khandi. There was little demand for this article from outside and the local market was flooded with Burma rice which was imported in large quantities. Owing to a scanty stock of rice straw, it was sold at Rs. 3 per 100 bundles at the end of the fair season against the usual rate of Rs. 1–8–0.

Ratnagiri experienced a general fall in the prices of all commodities and the Collector reports that a similar slump in prices has not been experienced during the last 25 years.

Bombay Suburban District.

Rice is the staple food grain and the chief product of the Bombay Suburban District. The rate of cleaned rice per rupee in the market during the year under report was as under :—

	S.	Ch.
From 1st August 1933 to 31st December 1933	7	13
From 1st January 1934 to 30th April 1934	9	2
From 1st May 1934 to 31st July 1934 ..	9	4

Last year the rates were as under :—

From 1st August 1932 to 30th November 1932	6	8
From 1st December 1932 to 31st March 1933	7	2
From 1st April 1933 to 31st July 1933 ..	7	13

The above figures will show that the fall in prices still continues. The prices of other articles were as follows :—

Name of article.	May to June 1933.	May to July 1934.	Prices.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		Per cent.
Wheat	7 15	8 2	..	2
Turdal	6 10	6 12	..	2
Gram	7 13	7 15	..	2
Udid	7 13	7 15	..	2
Cocoanuts	Rs. 6 per hundred.	Rs. 5 per hundred.	..	17

Wheat, tur, gram and udid are not grown in this district.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour showed no appreciable change in the Gujarat districts. There was some unemployment in Surat District on account of depression in trade.

In Thana, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary and the economic condition of the labouring classes was generally satisfactory. The district being in close proximity to Bombay, the unskilled and skilled labourers especially from Kalyan and Bassein found, as usual, employment in Bombay at higher wages than they could get locally. The rice mills in Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahpur, the match factories at Thana and Ambernath, the Railway Power House at Chola, the Raymond Woollen Mill and the Bone-Mills at Thana, etc., provided sufficient work for both the skilled and unskilled labourers.

Central Division.

There was sufficient demand both for skilled and unskilled labourers and the rates of their wages remained almost unchanged during the year under report. The condition of unskilled labourers was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year as there had been practically no decrease in their wages proportionate to the slight reduction in the prices of staple food grains. The railway workshop at Bhusawal the spinning and weaving mills in the two Khandesh and Sholapur districts, the numerous ginning and cotton pressing factories scattered

through the Khandesh districts, the Kirkee Ammunition Factory and the Dapodi Work-shop offered employment to labourers. In Mawal Taluka of the Poona District, the Tata Hydraulic Works, Talegaon Glass Factory, the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press gave employment to a number of labourers. A considerable number of persons found employment in the sugar factories established in the Poona and Sholapur districts. Poona is a developing city and there was in consequence a great demand for labour for the constructions of roads, drainage, buildings, etc.

Timber traffic called " Kabada " gave employment as usual to a large number of Bhils and allied castes in Nawapur Peta and Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

As the wages of mill-hands were reduced by 12½ per cent. on account of trade depression, there was a strike during the year under report in some of the mills at Sholapur and one mill at Barsi. The strike at Sholapur lasted for about 3 months and at Barsi for about 10 days. Both the strikes were fanned by outside professional agitators. The strikes ended in the mill-hands returning to work unconditionally.

Due to unemployment consequent on the strike in the Chalisgaon Spinning and Weaving Mills, many mill-hands from Chalisgaon and some from Amalner left the place in search of employment outside the district. There was also immigration from the Deccan districts for seasonal labour in the Khandesh ginning and pressing factories. As a result of the strike in the New Pratap Mills at Dhulia nearly 300 outsiders had to come from Bombay to work in the Mills. Sholapur and Barsi being large industrial centres as usual attracted a large number of employees from H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. The majority of them consisted of weavers and were employed in the mills and hand-loom factories.

The Collector of East Khandesh has passed the following remarks about the economic condition of labourers :—

> " The mill labourer on fixed wages, with food at cheap rates, does not suffer to the same extent as the farmer who cannot get fair prices for his money crops. The condition of other labouring classes was fairly satisfactory."

Southern Division.

There was sufficient demand for unskilled labour throughout the Southern Division though this was not everywhere the case with skilled labour. The condition of both the classes, however, remained satisfactory and the wages earned by them did not show a material fall, notwithstanding the general economic depression and the resultant slump in prices.

Belgaum.—The supply of labour was equal to the demand and field labourers got employment in the cotton ginning and pressing factories

during the off season. The Gokak Falls Mills employed as usual, throughout the year, skilled and unskilled labour to the number of 4,000. The Khanapur Taluka provided labour for a large number of labourers of both the classes in its tile factories, rice mills and forest and railway works. The rates of wages for skilled labour remained stationary throughout the district except in Hukeri Taluka where they are reported to have fallen from Re. 1-0-0 to 10 annas per day owing to insufficient demand.

Bijapur.—Field labourers got sufficient employment. The demand for skilled labour was not keen as a result of the general depression but in spite of this the wages of both the classes remained steady.

Dharwar.—The labouring classes had sufficient work and wages were stationary. The condition of labourers was satisfactory.

Kanara.—The wages for skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary in spite of the low prices of food grains.

Kolaba.—Employment was available for both skilled and unskilled labour but the rate of wages declined as a consequence of the general trade depression in Bombay where labourers from this district find employment. The Tata Company's power-houses at Bhira, Campoli and Bhivpuri continued to provide employment for a limited number of workers.

Ratnagiri.—Owing to the influx of mill-hands from Bombay and the continued slump in prices, there was a slight decline in the rates of wages ; but the drop was in no way proportionate to the fall in the price of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life. The condition of the labouring classes must on the whole be regarded to be satisfactory. The relations between labour and capital were good.

Emigration and Immigration.—Emigration to neighbouring tracts in search of employment during the harvests continued as usual in the districts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Similarly, labourers from the Portuguese territory emigrated to the adjoining parts of the Kanara District during the fair season but returned to their homes before the monsoon. Owing to the uncertainty of obtaining employment emigration from Kolaba to Bombay was on a smaller scale than usual. A few muhammadans from the Mahad and Mangaon talukas of the Kolaba District took their families to South Africa. Emigration certificates to Africa were issued to five persons from the Dapoli Taluka of the Ratnagiri District and four persons returned to their homes in that taluka from Africa.

The Uran Petha in the Kolaba District provided employment for a number of immigrant labourers from Gujrat on its salt pans.

Bombay Suburban District.

Building activities continued even to a larger extent than last year as the fall in the prices of building material also continued. There was,

however, a further decline in wages as the prices of food-stuffs went down still lower than the previous year.

Rates of wages were as under :—

	South Salsette.	Ambernath.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled Labour	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	1 8 0 to 1 12 0
Ordinary Labour—		
Man	0 12 0	0 10 0
Woman	0 9 0	0 6 0
Child	0 6 0	0 4 0

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

Unquestionably the most important event of the year was the inauguration of the Village Improvement movement by the late Governor Sir Frederic Sykes. The darbar which he held at Surat in October 1933 was attended by representatives from all districts of the division and was received with marked enthusiasm. All officers of Government have taken up the work most readily and have been assisted by the local bodies and private individuals.

In other directions the year was unusually free from incident.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 2,870 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1933-34 and it was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Panch Mahals Sub-division of the Broach Panch Mahals District ..	285
Surat	2,585
	2,870

The grant was fully spent in both the districts during the year.

In Surat 25 tanks were repaired. The works were carried out partly departmentally and partly through contractors. In view of the need for rigid economy only urgent works were carried out during the year.

Central Division.

(1) *Grazing Fees.*—In the Nasik District, the agriculturists resented the levy of fees for their cattle on the scale laid down for "non-village" cattle. The grievance of the agriculturists has since been removed.

(2) *Taluka Development Associations.*—The Taluka Development Associations in West Khandesh are reported to be carrying on very useful propaganda for popularising the result of the research work on improved methods of cultivation conducted by the Agricultural Department. Their financial condition was satisfactory.

(3) *Village Improvement Committees.*—The most notable feature of the year was the starting of the Village Improvement Scheme throughout the division. District Executive Committees have been formed in all districts and they have been doing very useful work. Taluka Committees have also been established in most talukas and are in the process of being formed in others. In this connection the Collector of Ahmednagar remarks :—

> "Though much progress has not yet been made in this direction, a serious beginning has been made and work has been started very recently on some lines by the District Village Improvement Committee. It is assured that if these efforts are maintained, and there seems no reason why they should not be, tangible results will automatically make themselves apparent."

Ahmednagar was the last district to take up work seriously.

The District Executive Committee of West Khandesh resolved to frame rules and select centres for starting the work on the following lines :—

(*a*) improvement of village communications and water supply with the help of local labour, as far as possible ;

(*b*) popularising agricultural improvements and the organization of "Better Living Societies", systematic storage of farm yard manure, etc. ;

(*c*) promotion of sanitary measures like the provision of trench latrines, etc. ; and

(*d*) public health activities like quinine distribution, purification and disinfection of wells, closure of step wells, and rendering medical assistance to villagers wherever possible ; also encouragement of propaganda in favour of establishing panchayats, sanitary committees (where necessary), temperance, scouting and such other beneficient activities.

The Satara District Executive Committee has undertaken the following important improvements :—

(1) removal of prickly pear by spreading cochineal insects ;

(2) selection of good seed by using sieves supplied by the Agricultural Development Association ; and

(3) propaganda, inculcating self-help and co-operation.

The Sholapur Committee held short time classes in some talukas and they were found to be successful and beneficial to the villagers.

The Village Improvement Committees have taken up the question of establishing more village panchayats with appreciable results.

(4) *Patils' Darbar.*—The most important event of the year was the Patils' Darbar held by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Ex-Governor of Bombay at Ahmednagar on 31st October 1933. The Darbar was attended by over 3,000 patils, other officials and prominent gentlemen from all the districts in the Central Division and also from Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts of the Southern Division. The Darbar was a great success.

(5) *Agricultural and Cattle Shows.*—An agricultural and cattle show was held at Mulegaon in the Sholapur District. It was attended by a large number of agriculturists and prominent gentlemen in the district. At this show certificates and medals were awarded for the best exhibits, etc., sent by the agriculturists.

Another agricultural exhibition accompanied by a cattle show on a large scale was held at Vaduj in the Satara District.

A third agricultural and cattle show was held from 27th to 29th March 1934 at Saswad in the Poona District by the Purandhar Taluka Peace Association under the Presidentship of the Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, K.C.S.I., Revenue and Finance Member to the Government of Bombay, when opportunity was taken to impart knowledge to the agriculturists by the various experts of the Agricultural Department.

Southern Division.

(1) In September 1933, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, held a darbar at Belgaum which was very largely attended by patels, representatives of local bodies and other persons of rank and position in the Karnatak. His Excellency made an inaugural speech on Village Improvement and impressed upon the audience the importance of self-help and co-operation. The speech was very much appreciated by the public. His Excellency also paid a visit to Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur, Sirsi and Siddapur and held another darbar at the last named place. His Excellency was given a hearty reception at all the places visited and his visit to Siddapur marked the end of the civil disobedience movement in that taluka. His Excellency Lord Brabourne visited Alibag in February last where he was accorded a cordial welcome.

(2) The Cooperative Fencing Society at Kunnur in the Bankapur Taluka of the Dharwar District has, by its success, given an impetus to schemes of fencing on co-operative lines. The residents of the

neighbouring village Advi-Somapur have already started work on similar lines and the question of forming a fencing society at Tadas, another neighbouring village, is being considered by the villagers.

(3) The five Village Aid Scheme dispensaries in the Dharwar Taluka which are conducted by the village school masters are doing useful work; and the experiment of destroying prickly pear by means of cochineal insects has met with complete success in the I Division of the Dharwar District and elsewhere.

(4) During his Harijan Tour Mr. Gandhi visited Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag and some other places. His visits were marked by huge crowds but popular interest in the uplift of the depressed classes was only transitory, as will be seen from several instances in which the depressed classes boys are refused admission to schools which are held in temple premises.

(5) Twenty five muslim youths from villages adjoining the Jaigad and Dabhol Creeks in the Ratnagiri District were recruited during the year for the Royal Indian Marine. People of these localities were greatly pleased at the recommencement of recruiting which had practically ceased during the past six years.

(6) The Chiplun Taluka Development Association in the Ratnagiri District has proved by actual experiment in its own farm that tobacco, onions, chillies, tomatoes and cabbages can be grown with reasonable success in the Konkan.

Agricultural demonstrations were held in all the talukas of the southern division of the Ratnagiri District with the help of the Agricultural Department. The Civil Surgeon spoke on sanitation and public health at a demonstration organised on the Shirgaon Farm and the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ratnagiri, exhibited improved methods of castration of bulls, with the result that 88 bulls and buffaloes were offered for castration soon after.

(7) The Southern Division was immune from any organised propaganda against the Government's land revenue policy. The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute at Bijapur is taking keen interest in the Village Uplift Work.

Grant of lands on Impartible Tenure.—The sub-joined table gives the areas of waste lands granted on impartible tenure in each district :—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum	297	0
Bijapur	2,447	0
Dharwar	502	6
Kanara	1,007	0
Kolaba	92	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Ratnagiri	17	$12\frac{5}{8}$
Total ..	4,362	$22\frac{3}{8}$

The Collector of Belgaum reports that the people are not eager to take up Government waste lands for cultivation owing to the present depression, whereas the Collector of Dharwar reports that the people do not object to this tenure.

It is, however, satisfactory to note that the area given out on this tenure is increasing.

19. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES FOR 1933-34.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1933-34. The arrears are due, as in the preceding year, to adverse trade conditions.

Statement showing the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1933-34.

Scheme No.	Demand for 1932-33 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1932-33.	Arrears.	Demand for 1933-34 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1933-34.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ..	5,505 2 0	4,177 6 0	1,327 12 0	4,517 3 0	3,679 12 0	837 7 0
II ..	11,391 3 9	4,958 6 9	6,432 13 0	10,401 8 0	3,303 0 0	7,098 8 0
III ..	8,239 9 0	5,483 14 9	2,755 10 3	10,976 13 0	6,640 3 3	4,336 9 0
VI ..	565 8 0	553 8 0	12 0 0	752 8 0	540 8 0	212 0 0
VII ..	6,147 0 0	5,259 8 0	887 8 0	6,757 4 0	5,276 12 0	1,480 8 0
VIII ..	31 8 0	28 8 0	3 0 0	45 8 0	35 8 0	10 0 0
X ..	3,990 12 0	3,717 0 0	273 12 0	4,326 11 0	3,809 10 0	517 1 0
XV ..	25,001 15 6	15,774 11 6	9,227 4 0	18,156 0 3	9,015 5 1	9,140 11 2
XVII ..	7,656 11 6	4,966 9 6	2,690 2 0	7,034 2 0	5,007 15 1	2,026 3 0
XVIII ..	1,307 0 0	1,130 0 0	177 0 0	1,312 0 0	987 0 0	325 0 0
Imperial Airship Scheme.	800 0 0	800 0 0	....	801 0 0	801 0 0	....
Kurla Diversion Road.	1,032 13 0	661 0 0	371 13 0	1,088 13 0	615 13 0	473 0 0
Kandivli Quarry Buildings.	....	....	....	18 0 0	18 0 0	....
Total ..	71,669 2 9	47,510 8 6	24,158 10 3	66,187 6 3	39,730 6 4	24,456 15 11

20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

(*a*) (i) During the year under report the disposals of land in the Suburban Schemes were as follows :—

Suburban Scheme No.		Area in square yards.	Value.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
III	Chembur Sector "A" ..	29,136	35,374	0	0
III	Chembur Sector "B" ..	22,420	14,012	8	0
III	Chembur Sector "C" ..	578	289	0	0
VI	Danda	2,737	18,446	0	0
VII	Khar Sector "A" ..	6,037	50,607	0	0
VII	Khar Sector "B" ..	7,703	59,453	8	0
VII	Khar Sector "C" and "D"	4,650	24,608	8	0
VIII	Chapel Road, Bandra ..	1,240	6,820	0	0
XVII	Central Salsette Tramway ..	45,964	18,680	8	0
	Total ..	1,20,465	2,28,291	0	0

(ii) The disposal of 1,20,465 square yards valued at Rs. 2,28,291 is far greater than the last year's disposal. It is due to the sale of the plots in Khar Scheme No. VII at the reduced rates and to the unexpected sales of the lands in Chembur and Suburban Scheme No. XVII—Central Salsette Tramway.

(*b*) *Town Planning Schemes.*—(i) Ghatkopar Town Planning Scheme No. II was sanctioned by Government in December 1933 with instructions to vary the scheme. The Ghatkopar Municipality having published its intention to vary the scheme, Government sanctioned the making of the scheme. The draft scheme has not yet been submitted by the Municipality for Government sanction.

(ii) Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. VI which was finally submitted to Government for sanction has been approved by Government and the scheme papers are being printed in book form. An area of 49·77 acres will be opened up for development purposes.

(iii) Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III is still in the arbitration stage.

(iv) The award in respect of Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. IV was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

(v) No orders of Government have been received to proceed with the arbitration proceedings in respect of Santacruz Town Planning Scheme No. V.

(vi) Town Planning Schemes Nos. III and IV, Bandra, and V, Santacruz, were, in compliance with Government orders, transferred to the Consulting Surveyor to Government in May 1934.

(c) *State-aided Building Scheme.*—During the year under report greater advantage was taken of the Scheme than last year. Land loans granted to private individuals amounted to Rs. 85,457–15–0 as compared with Rs. 61,331–2–0 of last year, and there was an increase of Rs. 48,000 in the amount of building loans. Two Government servants availed themselves of the benefits of the scheme.

There was a decrease in the amount of recoveries from private individuals owing to financial depression and hence the increase in the outstanding arrears. As a result of persistent defaults, six properties have been taken over by Government. Recoveries from Government servants increased as some of them paid substantial sums towards the repayment of loans. The recoveries from co-operative societies have been satisfactory and the fall in this year's figures, as compared with those of last year, is due to the fact that three loans were fully repaid last year resulting in an additional recovery of about Rs. 20,000.

It is proposed to extend this scheme to Andheri Sector of Shahar (S. S. XVI) and the final layout of the scheme has been submitted to Government.

Statements showing loans granted, recoveries effected and arrears outstanding are given below.

Statement showing loans sanctioned by Government towards land and buildings in the Suburban Schemes during the year ending 31st July 1934.

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.		Government servants.		Co-operative societies.	
	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III ..	7,634 4 0	24,925 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VI ..	6,875 1 0	12,006 0 0	7,979 6 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VII ..	70,948 10 0	82,410 0 0	4,518 0 0	171 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VIII ..	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ XXIV ..	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total ..	85,457 15 0	1,19,341 0 0	12,497 6 0	171 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

Statement showing the recoveries made towards the advances during the year ending 31st July 1934.

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III	6,479 2 0	5,848 12 0	
„ VI	89,594 11 0	11,633 10 0	
„ VII	2,34,310 15 0	44,149 4 0	23,200 9 0
„ VIII	5,449 4 0	4,599 5 0	
„ XXIV	*Nil.*	912 0 0	
Total ..	3,35,834 0 0	67,142 15 0	23,200 9 0

Statement showing the arrears of recoveries on 31st July 1934.

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III	403 8 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VI	4,494 15 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VII	34,636 5 0	*Nil.*	306 0 0
„ VIII	1,440 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ XXIV	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	594 0 0
Total ..	40,974 12 0	*Nil.*	900 0 0

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1933-34,

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	838	50	34,57,182	10,071	6,26,476	1,19,897	8,11,478
Kaira	561	28	28,58,508	46,190	7,18,687	33,033	72,903
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,015½	91½	33,75,001	45,459	6,58,722	67,398	2,02,289
Surat	813	36	28,79,800	44,890	3,96,150	25,083	15,052

No. I.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1934.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15,69,811	1,34,503	1,84,946	3,04,500	2,15,627		23,41,017
					Remissions	96,023
					Suspensions	3,20,683
					Collections	19,08,339
					Unauthorized	15,972
14,55,489	5,20,019	12,187	75,707	1,58,317		22,06,091
					Remissions	26,245
					Suspensions	1,90,335
					Collections	19,87,646
					Unauthorized	1,865
21,32,058	2,54,350	14,725	1,60,761	2,09,667		27,67,143
					Remissions	23,817
					Suspensions	52,142
					Collections	26,86,992
					Unauthorized	4,192
22,30,243	1,42,866	25,516	1,27,603	1,81,567		26,89,844
					Remissions	30,415
					Suspensions	740
					Collections	26,58,689
					Unauthorized	...

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1933-34,

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1928-29 and 1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	2,80,028	4,15,539	3,749	1,49,821	8,598	2,467	18,311
Remissions ...	2,80,028	4,15,539	492	8,864	166	90	437
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	3,257	1,40,957	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037	523	5,379
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,395	1,854	12,495
Kaira ...	172*	79,724	.....	9,125	6,216	585	4,272
Remissions ...	172	79,716	.....	.....	3,132	204	450
Suspensions ...	.....	5	.....	9,125	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	3	.....	.....	2,859	318	2,246
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	63	1,576
Broach and Panch Mahals.	8,316	15,143	990	2,986	7,145	487	5,313
Remissions ...	7,248	14,214	.....	.....	133	84	79
Suspensions ...	1,068	927	990	2,984	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	2	.....	2	1,021	98	4,099
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,991	305	1,135
Extra Territorial.	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat ...	1,33,607	169	3,524	.....	.....	...	1,571
Remissions ...	1,33,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	169	3,524	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,421
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	150

No. I—*contd.*

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1934—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1932-1933 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theravband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
32,19,520	...	...	...	.....	...	...	12,318	
.....	8,01,639	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,64,897	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	68,370	19,15,278	96,574	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	37,716	...	
23,06,185	...	...	...	.....	...	...	10,792	*The difference of Rs. 16 (minus 10) is due to adjustment of account.
.....	1,09,919	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,99,465	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,628	19,93,072	81,682	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	3,739	...	
28,07,523	...	...	...	.....	...	...	11,182	
.....	45,575	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	58,311	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	4,418	26,92,214	13,707	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	13,623	...	
715	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	
28,28,715	...	...	...	.....	...	...	6,253	
.....	1,64,022	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,433	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	17,951	26,60,110	7,832	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	150	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,522	68	16,60,547	47	79,588	9,269	2,197
Divisional Total for 1933-34 ...	4,749½	273½	1,42,31,038	1,46,657	24,79,623	2,54,680	11,03,919
Extra territorial (Panch Mahals).	...	...	715	...	...	...	...
Total for 1932-33 ...	4,749½	273½	1,42,02,944	1,46,493	24,83,667	2,59,205	11,13,194
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).		
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
15,06,258	41,247	21,941	1,17,247	2,14,780			18,60,476
					Remissions	...	1,77,002
					Suspensions	...	...
					Collections	...	16,83,474
					Unauthorized	...	...
88,93,859	10,92,985	2,59,315	7,85,818	9,79,958			1,18,64,571
					Remissions	...	3,53,502
					Suspensions	...	5,63,900
					Collections	...	1,09,25,140
					Unauthorized	...	22,029
715	...	...	...	...			
88,86,638	10,93,799	2,19,948	9,40,166	9,93,335			1,19,11,586
					Remissions	...	1,40,308
					Suspensions	...	3,36,399
					Collections	...	1,14,05,314
					Unauthorized	...	29,565
715	...	...	...	...			

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1928-29 and 1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana ...	.....	.....	1,75,779*	1,74,467	.....	...	98
Remissions ...	.....	.....	1,75,779	1,74,467	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	98
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for 1933-34.	4,22,123	5,10,575	1,84,042	3,36,399	21,959	3,539	29,565
Remissions ...	4,21,055	5,09,469	1,76,271	1,83,331	3,431	378	966
Suspensions ...	1,068	1,101	7,771	1,53,066	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	5	.....	2	4,917	939	13,243
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,611	2,222	15,356
Extra territorial, (Panch Mahals.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for 1932-33.	13,71,352	5,98,294	1,84,282	3,36,399	57,755	35,782	29,565
Extra territorial.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1932-1933 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,10,820	...	...	...	.....	...	...	7,906	*The difference of Rs. 6 is due to adjustment of accounts.
.....	5,27,248	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	40,997	16,83,572	19,508	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,33,72,773	16,48,403	...	...	.....	...	...	48,451	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	7,26,906	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,47,364	1,09,44,246	2,19,303	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	53,218	...	
715	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	
1,41,59,051	12,11,929	14,53,155	2,22,300	1,14,38,903	2,34,566	55,064	55,489	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,232½	138½	24,53,071	226	3,12,389	18,125	95
East Khandesh	1,735½	65½	40,13,407	476	3,64,870	34,125	1,512
West Khandesh	1,445	43	24,47,088	9	2,17,500	84,326	9
Nasik	1,533	162	22,47,140	13	3,01,755	25,843	90
Poona	1,001½	198¾	20,78,151	1,044	4,26,094	7,562	699

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).			
Agricultural.								
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).						
8	9	10	11	12	13			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
A. 19,36,665 B. 1 C. 158	1,77,711	7,701	2,10,302	1,54,922				24,80,158
					Remissions	...	...	971
					Suspensions	...	...	29
					Collections	...	...	24,76,766
					Balance	...	...	2,392
A. 33,92,355 B. 224 C. 281	1,65,201	54,363	1,10,814	3,77,690				40,97,394
					Remissions	...	...	5,894
					Suspensions	...	...	260
					Collections	...	...	40,90,040
					Balance	...	...	1,200
A 20,58,344 B. 90 C. 1,336	51,104	34,370	1,61,774	2,36,952				25,43,243
					Remissions	...	...	1,522
					Suspensions	...	...	282
					Collections	...	...	25,41,439
					Balance	...	...	.....
A. 17,67,438 B. 38 C. 9	1,30,068	21,886	99,204	1,42,079				21,53,657
					Remissions	...	...	27,170
					Suspensions	...	...	32,742
					Collections	...	...	20,93,745
					Balance	...	...	.....
A. 14,14,215 B. 26 C. 3,070	1,39,935	85,506	80,083	1,33,237				18,45,646
					Remissions	...	...	3,195
					Suspensions	...	...	833
					Collections	...	...	18,40,286
					Balance	...	...	1,332

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-33.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	93,124	... ..	5,550	190	.....	.....	8,751
Remissions ...	597	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2,438
Suspensions ...	23,624	.....	1,990	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	68,637	.....	3,558	177	.....	.....	4,077
Balance ...	266	.....	...	13	.....	.....	2,236
East Khandesh ...	35,338	.....	28,935	79	310	1,398	2,533
Remissions ...	735	.....	44	.....	.....	600	1,169
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	7,800	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	34,594	.....	21,091	79	306	597	1,139
Balance ...	8	.....	...	.....	4	201	225
West Khandesh ...	.....	.....	...	270	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	211	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	59	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik ...	.....	103	7,988	646	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	377	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	7,988	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	103	...	269	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona ...	93,222	9,714	26,454	866	31	6	107
Remissions ...	18,524	8	8	8	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	11,542	9,644	22,198	174	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	63,147	62	4,248	684	31	6	107
Balance ...	9	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1932-1933 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavbandi items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,87,773	...	...	...	.....	...	...	47,308	
.....	4,008	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	25,643	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	7,302	25,53,215	8,054	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	4,907	...	
41,65,987	...	...	...	.....	...	...	36,630	
.....	8,443	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	8,060	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	3,534	41,47,846	14,215	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,638	...	
25,43,513	...	...	...	.....	...	...	18,070	
.....	1,522	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	493	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	727	25,41,498	2,819	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
21,62,394	...	...	...	.....	...	...	21,355	
.....	27,547	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	40,730	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	7,065	20,94,117	32,969	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
19,76,046	...	...	...	.....	...	...	38,145	
.....	21,743	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	44,391	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	10,426	19,03,571	13,811	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,341	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,157	6,422	88	18	256
Satara	969	388	35,63,847	311	10,93,756	5,729	1,180
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	12,926	158	1,768	...	52
Sholapur	670	50	15,03,912	819	1,46,406	7,667	169
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1933-34 ..	8,586¼	1,045¾	1,83,06,615	2,898	28,62,770	1,83,377	3,754
Total Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	21,898	6,580	1,856	18	308
Total for 1932-33 ...	8,590¼	1,044¾	1,82,96,525	2,906	28,61,408	1,81,909	3,917
Total Extra Territorial 1932-33.	...	...	21,897	6,579	1,856	18	308

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).		
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.			
8	9	10	11	12	13		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
.....	373	...	...	...			373
					Collections	... ...	373
A. 20,42,445 B. 359 C. 342	4,05,725	14,000	52,995	4,47,201			29,47,099
					Remissions	... ...	1,334
					Suspensions	... ...	12
					Collections	... ...	29,45,753
					Balance	... ...	...
127	10,670	151	20	21			10,987
12,36,345	73,340	39,166	86,593	1,91,277			16,24,961
					Remissions	... ...	737
					Suspensions	... ...	...
					Collections	... ...	16,24,224
					Balance	... ...	...
.....	1,815	...	958	...			2,773
					Collections	... ...	2,773
A. 1,38,47,807 B. 738 C. 5,196	11,43,084	2,56,992	8,01,765	16,83,358			1,76,92,158
					Remissions	... ...	40,823
					Suspensions	... ...	34,158
					Collections	...	...1,76,12,253
					Balance	... ...	4,924
127	12,858	151	978	21			14,133
					Collections	... ...	14,1 3
A. 1,38,47,961 B. 1,864 C. 7,885	11,40,875	2,47,800	6,92,236	16,77,600			1,74,74,410
					Remissions	...	... 16,304
					Suspensions	... ...	3,453
					Collections	...	1,74,47,615
					Balance	... ...	7,038
127	12,858	151	1,013	22			14,168
					Collections		14,168

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara ...	52,392	.....	2,092	1,486	.....	.....	79
Remissions ...	25,588	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	2,092	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	26,804	.....	...	147	.....	.....	79
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	1,339	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	49
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	49
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1933-34 ...	2,74,076	9,817	71,019	3,537	341	1,404	11,519
Remissions ...	45,445	8	54	385	.....	600	3,607
Suspensions ...	35,166	9,644	42,068	385	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	1,93,182	165	28,897	1,415	337	603	5,451
Balance ...	283	.....	...	1,352	4	201	2,461
Total Extra Territorial 1933-34.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1932-33 ...	12,379	9,31,078	15,944	2,53,961	2,879	575	57,953
Total Extra Territorial 1932-33.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1932-33 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	
30,03,148	...	...	...	.....	...	...	26,185	
.....	26,922	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,104	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,968	29,72,783	14,445	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,339	...	
10,987	...	...	3	10,987	...	...	...	
16,25,010	...	...	...	.....	...	...	18,737	
.....	737	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,760	16,24,273	3,399	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
2,773	...	...	...	2,773	...	...	...	
1,80,63,871	...	...	...	.....	...	...	2,06,430	
.....	90,922	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,21,421	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	46,782	1,78,42,303	89,712	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	9,225	...	
14,133	...	...	3	14,133	...	...	...	
1,87,49,179	18,141	3,58,450	1,41,811	1,83,59,324	56,986	13,264	1,35,644	
14,168	...	...	3	14,168	3	...	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	218	25,47,896	2,651	6,70,360	11,397	11
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,44,694	15	3,61,535	4,595	...
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,77,788	9,141	5,99,432	24,839	307
Kanara	1,417	...	10,73,754	...	5,352	83,004	2,270
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,02,703	13	1,06,673	6,089	2,485

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
					Demand	21,86,354
					Remissions	675
13,57,657	5,01,168	4,652	29,244	3,19,644	Suspensions	1,66,728
					Collections	20,16,920
					U. A. balance	2,031
					Demand	18,55,433
					Remissions	149
12,33,422	3,30,524	14,603	35,985	2,44,263	Suspensions	178
					Collections	18,55,090
					U. A. balance	16
					Demand	31,66,296
					Remissions	3,357
23,11,734	6,05,776	26,559	42,985	2,22,621	Suspensions	3,18,837
					Collections	28,38,139
					U. A. balance	5,923
					Demand	10,73,412
					Remissions	27,741
3,70,302	5,970	6,856	31,224	61,878	Suspensions	8,424
					Collections	10,37,247
					U. A. balance	...
					Demand	18,07,628
					Remissions	2,46,420
16,43,518	22,996	20,929	17,387	1,13,266	Suspensions	...
					Collections	15,60,673
					U. A. balance	535

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	Other years 1930-31.	1931-1932	1932-1933.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	15,004	1,27,318	1,14,993	1,64,564	670	354	4,781
Remissions ...	15,004	1,25,290	...	2	...	...	778
Suspensions ...	.....	...	1,14,993	1,64,562	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	2,028	...	...	407	...	892
U. A. balance ...	.....	...	...	...	263	354	3,111
Bijapur ...	2,83,952	1,40,830	23,179	42,139	1	...	33
Remissions ...	2,21,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	27,269	1,45,739	21,506	41,966	...	...	...
Collections ...	35,334	4,091	1,673	173	1	...	33
U. A. balance ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	7,648	3,85,978	3,13,592	2,61,714	1,126	196	4,383
Remissions ...	7,648	67,087	...	258	...	...	17
Suspensions ...	.....	3,07,134	2,91,128	2,24,169	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	11,647	22,425	37,287	...	196	3,410
U. A. balance ...	.....	110	39	...	1,126	...	956
Kanara ...	.....	17,661	733	2,630	...	1,958	...
Remissions ...	.....	17,633	110	116	...	1,250	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	623	2,489	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	28	...	25	...	708	...
U. A. balance ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	.....	8,768	2,41,740	2,41,588	...	...	629
Remissions ...	.....	343	2,41,740	2,41,588	...	...	94
Suspensions ...	.....	6,425	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	2,000	...	...	...	...	317
U. A. balance ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	218

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1932-1933 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,14,638	1,41,749	4,46,283	26,011	20,20,247	14,166	5,759	5,737	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23,54,567	2,21,498	2,36,658	3,364	18,96,395	3,350	16	16,279	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41,40,933	78,407	11,41,968	42,679	29,13,104	10,580	8,154	8,024	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,96,394	46,850	11,536	2,818	10,38,008	5,403	...	9,910	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23,00,353	7,30,185	6,425	10,468	15,62,990	11,083	753	9,254	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	68	10,70,244	25	93,106	1,620	3,805
Total for 1933-34 ...	7,434	717	1,20,17,079	11,845	18,36,458	1,31,614	8,879
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	24,139	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	1,648	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	31,579	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for 1932-33 ...	7,434	716	1,20,26,623	12,203	18,35,845	1,22,366	17,802
Total, Extra Territorial 1932-33.	...	...	28,857	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
					Demand ...	10,31,959
					Remissions ...	42,770
9,45,977	20,726	4,914	12,657	67,475	Suspensions ...	14,674
					Collections ...	9,74,515
					U. A. balance ...	.....
					Demand ...	...1,11,21,082
					Remissions ...	3,21,152
84,62,610	14,87,160	78,513	1,68,782	10,29,147	Suspensions ...	5,08,841
					Collections ...	...1,02,82,584
					U. A. balance ...	8,505
2,642	18,310	...	49	...		21,001
...	1,185	...	...	...		1,185
4,166	26	...	...	...		4,192
6,808	19,521	...	49	...	.....	26,378
84,77,405	14,88,323	72,649	1,86,263	10,29,380	.....	1,11,58,991
4,086	19,521	...	...	...	.....	23,638

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	Other years. 1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	17,269	5,822	51,764	52,270	...	...	...
Remissions ...	...	...	38,977	39,556	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	17,190	5,317	11,588	11,309	...	...	...
Collections ...	79	504	1,199	1,414	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1933-34 ...	3,23,873	6,95,376	7,45,001	7,04,905	1,797	2,508	9,826
Remissions ...	2,44,001	2,10,353	2,80,827	2,81,520	...	1,250	889
Suspensions ..	44,459	4,64,615	4,39,838	4,44,486	...	...	...
Collections ...	35,413	20,299	25,297	38,899	408	904	4,552
U. A. balance ...	...	110	39	...	1,389	354	4,285
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	555	...	...	64
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	...	555	...	...	64
Add—							
Overcollections .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue for the Division for 1933-34.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1932-33 ...	28,155	3,61,830	7,39,434	7,92,362	2,215	27	15,853
Total, Extra Territorial 1932-33.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1932-33 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11,59,083	1,21,304	60,069	19,790	9,77,710	16,801	...	7,582	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36,65,368	13,39,992	19,02,239	1,05,130	1,04,08,455	63,383	14,682	56,777	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21,620	...	1,134	...	20,479	1	7	...	
1,185	...	...	...	1,185	...	...	...	
4,192	...	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
26,997	...	1,134	...	25,856	1	7	...	
...	...	...	...	63,384	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	56,777	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,05,54,472	...	...	...	
1,30,98,667	60,225	25,27,018	95,029	1,04,97,660	1,10,588	13,764	48,086	
23,638	...	...	...	23,638	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	38	48	2,67,201	316	71,276	1,340	14,103
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,239	...	22	77	...
Total for 1933-34 ...	45	48	2,76,440	316	71,298	1,417	14,103
Total for 1932-33 ...	45	48	2,71,089	316	71,301	1,420	14,103
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34.	20,814¾	2,084¼	4,48,31,173	1,61,716	72,50,149	5,71,088	11,30,655
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33.	20,818¾	2,082¼	4,47,97,151	1,61,918	72,52,221	5,64,930	11,49,016

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII.)	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
82,078	2,262	94,296	62,981	39,601		2,58,029
1,530					Remissions ...	12,823
					Suspensions ...	11,927
					Collections ...	1,95,679
					Unauthorized balance ...	37,600
6,990	2	2,122	330	1,180		10,057
26					Remissions ...	1,294
					Suspensions ...	...
					Collections ...	8,619
					Unauthorized balance ...	144
89,068	2,264	96,418	63,311	40,781		2,68,086
1,556						
90,624						
					Remissions ...	14,117
					Suspensions ...	11,927
					Collections ...	2,04,298
					Unauthorized balance ...	37,744
89,128	2,227	91,044	1,09,003	42,345		3,23,417
1,550						
90,678						
3,13,00,834	37,25,493	6,91,238	18,19,676	37,33,244	.....	4,09,45,897
3,13,12,431	37,25,224	6,31,441	19,27,668	37,42,660	.....	4,08,68,404

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Other years.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	7,163	11,238	28,116	60,434	7,374	13,961	36,378
Remissions ...	...	761	19,933	35,592	...	...	5,496
Suspensions ...	3,126	1,270	2,089	21,226	...	...	...
Collections ...	1,979	4,551	25	3,616	665	...	10,856
Unauthorized balance.	2,058	4,656	6,069	...	6,719	13,961	20,626
Ambernath ...	...	...	1,293	2,568	16	...	2
Remissions ...	...	...	1,293	1,393	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	1,175	...	...	2
Unauthorized balance.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Total for 1933-34 ...	7,163	11,238	29,409	63,002	7,390	13,961	36,980
Remissions ...	...	761	21,226	36,985	...	...	5,496
Suspensions ...	3,126	1,270	2,089	21,226	...	...	...
Collections ...	1,979	4,551	25	4,791	655	...	10,858
Unauthorized balance.	2,058	4,656	6,069	...	6,735	13,961	20,626
Total for 1932-33 ...	5,122	5,187	13,973	32,954	11,453	13,376	29,982
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34.	17,22,611	12,77,631	10,49,375	...	31,487	21,412	87,890
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33.	2,70,886	24,44,217	13,67,645	12,63,559	46,472	41,808	1,39,370

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1932-33 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavbandi items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,23,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	74,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	39,638	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24,719	2,17,361	25,644	...	1,398	
...	...	...	...	...	...	91,689	...	
13,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	593	9,796	360	...	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	
4,37,229	78,585	39,638	25,312	2,27,157	26,004	91,849	1,413	
...	78,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	39,638	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25,312	2,27,157	26,004	...	1,413	
...	...	...	...	...	...	91,849	...	
4,35,464	17,008	1,10,813	11,880	2,56,609	25,943	51,034	2,724	
4,55,39,241	31,57,902	27,90,204	3,24,588	3,94,22,161	5,98,402	1,68,974	3,13,071	
4,64,42,361	13,07,303	44,49,436	4,71,020	4,05,52,498	4,28,683	1,33,126	2,41,943	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	16,44,197*	.....	1,55,249	25,724
2	Kaira	18,57,486	769	3,61,590	58
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	7,55,577	1,265	81,164	.....
4	Surat	9,470	.....	870	.....
5	Thana	11,979	2,710	5,033	.....
	Total ...	42,78,709	4,744	6,03,906	25,782

No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1933-34.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,447	62,497	14,63,224	7,281	*The opening balance is less by Rs. 7,722 than the closing balance of last year. The difference is due to Rs. 7,694 on account of overcollection not included in column 5 of last year's return and also due to a mistake of Rs. 28 in the account.
72,266	39,438	14,96,607	10,881	
1,81,314	7,433	6,75,678	15,584	
.....	.....	8,600	673	
50	62	9,656	8	
2,82,077	1,09,430	36,53,765	34,427	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refund).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	3,06,572*	76,286	1,01,663	17,815
2	Kaira	1,51,166	1,05,776	1,08,128	15
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,05,629	39,528	54,834	.....
4	Surat	14†	659	673	.....
5	Thana	521†	970	974	.....
	Total ...	5,63,902	2,23,218	2,66,272	17,830

No. II—*contd.*

—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorised.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36,309	46,387	2,63,379	1,022	* The opening balance is less by Rs. 5,853 than the closing balance of last year. The difference is due to Rs. 5,385 on account of overcollection of last year not included in column 5 of the last year's statement and due to a mistake of Rs. 467 in figures.
22,921*	10,070	1,48,799	427	
82,860	2,570	90,323	44	
.....	.....	.....	.....	† The increases of Rs. 8 and Rs. 19 in Surat and Thana districts, respectively, are due to adjustment of accounts.
.....	517	517	.....	
1,42,090	59,544	5,03,018	1,493	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1933-34.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	5,38,701	15,511	1,11,267	1,681	120	71,834	4,41,264	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	36,177	14,396	18,374	1,307	629	1,108	30,892	...	
3	West Khandesh ...	*50,236	20,347	22,442	†38	6,133	1,280	‡48,146	...	
4	Nasik ...	82,795	11,895	18,596	...	54	180	76,094	61	
5	Poona ...	2,12,744	6,770	38,918	2,526	259	7,842	1,78,070	1,281	
6	Satara ...	*61,716	1,279	12,298	87	6,200	...	50,610	...	
7	Sholapur ...	*23,957	1,250	7,130	968	124	...	17,109	...	
	Total ...	10,06,326	71,448	2,29,025	6,607	13,519	82,244	8,42,185	1,342	

*The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

† This figure is included in column 5.

‡ Total of columns (2+3)—(4+5) comes to Rs. 48,103. Out of the difference of Rs. 43, Rs. 38 in column 6 are included in column 5. The remaining difference of Rs. 5 is on account of increase in Demand and errors corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Overcollections.	Remarks.
			Debits not (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	1,05,724	42,687	62,589	1,551	...	49,280	84,271	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	980	2,788	2,691	491	32	131	586	...	
3	West Khandesh...	*1,869	3,710	3,769	9	1,373	409	1,801	...	
4	Nasik ...	4,628	6,626	6,812	...	2	95	4,442	...	
5	Poona ...	44,632	17,956	21,048	1,138	123	4,311	40,402	...	
6	Satara ...	2,698	5,376	5,353	8	40	...	2,713	...	
7	Sholapur ...	*1,747	1,369	2,103	...	112	30	1,013	...	
	Total ...	1,62,278	80,512	1,04,365	3,197	1,682	54,256	1,35,228	...	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1933-34.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	1,91,209 4 0	10,180 0 0	33,333 13 0	.....
2	Bijapur	4,18,339 2 9	11,728 14 0	2,18,507 2 9	912 3 6
3	Dharwar	1,43,020 4 2*	38,165 0 0	39,510 13 5	.....
4	Kolaba	4,430 0 0	1,015 0 0	1,392 8 0	.....
5	Kanara	58,095 12 0	19,825 0 0	17,127 5 0	327 0 0
6	Ratnagiri	855 10 0	500 0 0	760 5 0	.....
	Total ...	18,15,950 0 11	81,413 14 0	3,10,631 15 2	1,239 3 6
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	71,00,985 0 11	1,57,605 14 0	11,43,562 15 2	33,628 3 6
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	84,11,531 0 0	1,72,705 0 0	14,72,513 0 0	3,119 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	7,318 6 0	6,264 5 0	1,68,055 7 0	66,012 2 0	
2	Bijapur	20,515 3 0	79,685 5 0	12,10,648 10 6	4,762 0 0	
3	Dharwar	8,754 6 0	14,975 5 0	1,41,674 6 9	322 0 0	
4	Kolaba	.....	.....	4,052 8 0	30 0 0	
5	Kanara	1,600 0 0	5,182 0 0	60,466 7 0	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	595 5 0	.....	
	Total ...	38,187 15 0	1,06,106 15 0	15,85,492 12 3	71,126 2 0	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	3,33,783 15 0	2,97,780 15 0	60,81,442 12 3	1,06,895 2 0	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	2,70,613 0 0	2,96,534 0 0	71,08,604 0 0	61,668 0 0	

* Rs. 6 added to the closing balance of last year as per A. G's No. Loans 916, dated 23rd November 1933.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	4,569 10 6	16,198 13 0	16,644 0 6	.....
2	Bijapur	49,635 14 10	1,15,956 9 0	1,13,175 13 11	177 13 0
3	Dharwar	9,058 14 3	12,469 7 0	14,456 2 0*	.....
4	Kolaba	179 11 0†	255 9 0	313 15 0	.....
5	Kanara	5,188 10 0	2,184 11 10	4,558 13 5	59 1 0
6	Ratnagiri	.....	81 11 0	81 11 0	.....
	Total ...	68,632 12 7	1,47,146 12 10	1,49,230 7 10	236 14 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	7,94,812 12 7	4,50,876 12 10	5,19,867 7 10	21,263 14 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	8,54,471 0 0	5,71,730 0 0	6,22,869 0 0	2,716 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	286 14 0	2,194 12 0	4,124 7 0	0 8 0	
2	Bijapur	3,140 14 0	40,428 11 2	52,238 12 11	50 7 0	
3	Dharwar	74 3 0	4,130 9 0	7,072 3 3	13 1 0	
4	Kolaba	.....	10 7 0	121 5 0	.....	
5	Kanara	1,571 14 0	1,183 0 0	2,755 7 5	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	5,073 13 0	47,947 7 2	66,312 3 7	64 0 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	1,48,845 13 0	1,61,747 7 2	7,04,558 3 7	1,557 0 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	1,01,780 0 0	1,68,168 0 0	8,00,621 0 0	5,625 0 0	

* In addition to this figure Rs. 79-7-0 wrongly credited to interest instead of in principal is to be adjusted.

† The difference of 0-3-0 is due to wrong calculation of interest last year corrected this year.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Suburban District

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad (In round figures).	24,71,925	6,619	3,92,252	1,20,796
2	Kaira ...	10,33,550	908	56,906	94,010
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	19,68,205	1,12,029	1,83,426	Others ... 93,669 Forest ... 2,05,870 2,99,539
4	Surat ...	10,58,410	98,644	56,070	Others ... 63,194 Forest ... 45,223 1,08,417
5	Thana ...	21,91,373	47,459	1,57,934	Others ... 81,527 Forest ... 9,16,518 9,98,045
	Total ...	87,22,763	2,65,659	8,46,588	Others ... 4,53,196 Forest ... 11,67,611 16,20,807
	CENTRAL DIVISION.				
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,291	11,707	531,393	Others ... 127,610 Forest ... 527,593 655,203
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,703	10,434	263,166	Others ... 103,306 Forest ... 413,064 516,370
3	West Khandesh ...	3,480,716	15,074	656,151	Others ... 115,970 Forest ... 955,254 1,071,224
4	Nasik ...	3,771,635	16,144	261,056	Others ... 134,751 Forest ... 815,482 960,233
5	Poona ...	3,422,638	861	279,084	Others ... 138,172 Forest ... 410,968 549,140
6	Satara ...	3,135,203	9,690	231,130	Others ... 89,494 Forest ... 446,252 535,746
7	Sholapur ...	2,924,071	3,435	162,356	Others ... 105,723 Forest ... 97,660 203,383
	Total ...	23,885,257	67,345	2,184,336	Forest ... 3,666,273 Others ... 815,026 4,481,299

No. III.

Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay for 1933-34.

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,023	78,861	9,00,183	4,58,632	1,05,475	4,06,384
459	15,039	61,043	3,63,776	81,258	3,40,151
619	59,614	2,05,984	5,12,948	2,25,924	3,68,122
808	15,211	2,620	6,33,321	38,499	1,04,820
4,050	8,118	301	8,53,394	8,491	1,13,581
7,959	1,76,843	11,70,131	28,42,071	4,59,647	13,33,058
568	37,443	36	2,555,353	16,453	634,135
2,142	53,068	1,097	1,771,101	37,135	254,100
850	170,686	6	1,051,140	373,587	141,998
1,391	59,710	242	1,988,407	92,414	402,038
33,216	14,736	354	1,898,720	17,496	629,031
1,373	18,088	1,945	1,417,685	7,088	912,458
1,696	21,099	88	2,087,641	64,398	379,775
41,436	374,830	3,768	12,770,047	606,571	3,353,625

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Belgaum ...	2,865,663	31,939	88,673	Others ... 138,713 Forest ... 415,380 554,093
2	Bijapur ...	3,653,012	16,581	121,416	Others ... 79,241 Forest ... 170,246 249,487
3	Dharwar ...	2,948,055	13,052	66,361	Others ... 162,760 Forest ... 239,125 401,885
4	Kanara ...	2,526,969	444	49,472	Others ... 22,954 Forest ... 2,065,023 2,087,977
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,670	17,156	194,146	Others ... 35,606 Forest ... 329,091 364,997
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,265	7,972	704,559	Others ... 18,651 Forest ... 12,438 31,089
	Extra Territorial ...	6,735	.....	63	8
	Total ...	15,950,369	87,144	1,224,690	Others ... 458,233 Forest ... 3,231,303 3,689,536
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.				
	NAME OF THE TALUKA.				
1	South Salsette ...	91,022	13,549	6,944	Others ... 16,964 Forest ... 2,369
2	Ambernath ...	7,110	1,452	456	Others ... 392 Forest ... 1,250
	Total ...	98,132	15,001	7,400	Others ... 17,356 Forest ... 3,619 20,975
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	48,656,521	435,122	4,263,019	9,812,617
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33 ...	48,655,733	436,788	4,263,023	9,831,698

No. III—*contd.*

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,728	28,180	160	1,156,711	9,301	994,878
821	21,067	.....	2,166,986	22,292	1,054,362
1,527	31,728	834	1,605,884	17,350	809,434
550	49,522	1,992	329,027	5,336	2,649
2,862	3,435	910	724,717	104	77,343
398	1,443	5,174	1,590,528	4,164	218,938
.....	.....	.....	3,528	.....	3,136
7,886	135,375	9,070	7,577,381	58,547	3,160,740
2,479	705	117	19,115	18	28,764
8	64	.....	3,468	17	3
2,487	769	117	22,583	35	28,767
59,803	687,818	1,183,086	23,212,091	1,126,800	7,876,190
58,923	687,680	1,183,180	23,203,920	1,121,903	7,868,618

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts
Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1,578	68,205 0 0	1,333 0 0	111	7,609 0 0	1,148 0 0
Kaira	700	14,369 0 0	561 0 0	7	1,294 0 0	198 0 0
Broach and Panch Mahals...	1,908	22,012 0 0	1,528 0 0	25	623 0 0	154 0 0
Surat	230	8,186 0 0	194 0 0	7	529 0 0	132 0 0
Thana	3,931	1,28,777 0 0	3,616 0 0	67	2,811 0 0	565 0 0
Total ...	8,347	2,41,549 0 0	7,232 0 0	217	12,866 0 0	2,197 0 0
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	1,156	33,082 0 0	1,068 0 0	66	1,738 0 0	388 0 0
East Khandesh	1,450	36,790 0 0	1,360 0 0	44	1,435 0 0	342 9 0
West Khandesh	72	1,348 0 0	67 0 0	...	.....	.....
Nasik	1,232	41,739 0 0	1,161 0 0	31	740 0 0	170 0 0
Poona	3,234	53,199 0 0	2,753 0 0	122	4,531 0 0	156 0 0
Satara	1,155	25,442 0 0	1,053 0 0	11	307 0 0	75 0 0
Sholapur	2	73 0 0	2 0 0	2	44 0 0	11 0 0
Total ...	8,301	1,91,673 0 0	7,464 0 0	276	8,795 0 0	1,142 0 0

No. IV.

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1934.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
11	683	1,451	32	1,338 0 0	400 0 0	719	...	...	...
1	11	15	3	1,292 0 0	204 0 0	534	...	...	...
16	551	147	10	395 0 0	35 0 0	172	3	16	47
...	.....	...	19	851 0 0	91 0 0	469	86	456	2,607
33	656	109	17	652 0 0	274 0 0	672	53	123	775
61	1,901	1,722	81	4,528 0 0	1,004 0 0	2,566	142	595	3,429
227*	5,817*	1,001	85†	2,406 0 0	991 0 0	841	...	...	...
24	940	418	126	3,295 0 0	1,597 0 0	2,361	...	...	...
2	80	89	49‡	811 0 0	867 0 0 153 trees	681	...	...	...
69	2,203	598	14	177 0 0	195 0 0	156	...	...	...
63	2,058	487	16	214 0 0	168 0 0	128	...	...	...
31	1,148	627	1	22 0 0	15 0 0	18§	...	...	...
56	1,714	42	2	21 0 0	122 0 0	18	...	...	...
472	13,960	3,262	233	6,952 0 0	3,955 0 0	4,203	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	400 0 0	719
Kaira	.....	.....	204 0 0	534
Broach and Panch Mahals...	.....	.....	32 0 0	156
Surat	.....	.....	5 0 0	13
Thana	166 0 0	405	55 0 0	144
Total ...	166 0 0	405	696 0 0	1,566
Central Division.				
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh	8 0 0	9 0 0	1,589 0 0	2,352
West Khandesh	.....	.....	580 0 0 153 trees	486
Nasik	.....	.....	195 0 0	156
Poona	.....	.....	9 0 0	5‖
Satara	.....	.....	15 0 0	18¶
Sholapur	.....	.....	122 0 0	18
Total ...	8 0 0	9 0 0	2,510 0 0	3,035

No. IV—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1934—contd.

Other immovable property, Sec. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	28	25	43	10	13	29	...	.....	*The arrears of Rs. 3,547 due from 165 kabjedars were recovered before the sales were held.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	†Notices of forfeiture were issued to 514 kabjedars for the recovery of Rs. 14,700 and Rs. 12,286 were paid by 428 kabjedars. Out of the remaining cases in 86 cases orders were issued to forfeit and dispose of lands.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
3	1,027	1	6	1	6	1,965	...	.....	
4	1,055	26	49	11	19	1,994	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	‡None of the forfeited lands have yet been sold or disposed of nor have they been shown as Government waste.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	§In 11 cases, Rs. 211 were received before passing orders under section 153 Land Revenue Code.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	‖Disposal of Land not yet complete. In four cases the disposal of these sub-divisions and recovery of arrears are made according to section 117B of Land Revenue Code.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	¶Land Revenue was recovered from other pot hissedars under section 117, Land Revenue Code.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	641	14,432	578	41	951	154
Bijapur	70	1,805	61	137	2,572	306
Dharwar	1,308	36,448	1,209	18	687	142
Kanara	618	10,929	498	352	3,330	817
Kolaba	192	19,001	173	.....	.....	...
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	473	4,416	834
Total ...	2,829	82,615	2,519	1,021	11,956	2,253
Bombay Suburban District.						
Name of the Taluka—						
South Salsette... ...	1,112	42,934	1,016	1	220	50
Ambernath	41	209	36	.....	.....	...
Total ..	1,153	43,143	1,052	1	220	50
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	20,630	5,58,980	18,267	1,515	33,837	5,642
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33 ...	24,151	7,41,411	22,422	2,196	53,496	9,853

No. IV—*contd.*

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1934—contd.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
11	278	93	34	748	513	714	2	9	600
43	1,489	537	4	86	89	77	...	...	...
35	872	133	126	3,353	2,062	2,863	...	...	...
32	608	397	340	10,753	4,560	10,349	842	1,575	2,239
56	2,652	193	18	350	142	232	Sale proceedings are not completed.		
305	8,176	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482	14,075	1,939	522	15,290	7,366	14,235	844	1,584	2,839
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,015	29,936	6,923	896	26,770	12,325	21,004	986	2,179	6,268
1,210	49,141	18,650	1,526	56,194	13,386	34,454	2,152	10,616	40,430

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the Bombay Suburban District in the

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Belgaum	...	...	140	137	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	79	75	1	47	23
Dharwar	...	...	1,491	2,160	...	...	...
Kanara	1,356	3,814	2,362	4,960	1	34	0 3 8
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	1*	1,397	Khoti share
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	11*	569	Khoti share 0 0 10 A. g. a. 10 0 0 land
Total ...	1,356	3,814	4,072	7,332	14	2,047	A. g. a. 33 4 0 *plus* 0 0 10 Khoti share
Bombay Suburban District.							
Name of the Taluka—							
South Salsette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambernath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	1,530	4,228	7,278	11,933	18	3,102	59 4 10
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33 ...	576	974	8,484	15,236	8	1,632	98 0 0

No. IV—*concld.*

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1935—concld.

property, Sec. 155.						
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.	Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	23	18	400	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	0 3 8	1	11	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	* Arrears recovered before sale.
132	Khoti share 0 0 10	119	475	...	...	* In 10 cases arrears recovered before sale.
151	A. g. a. 23 4 0 *plus* 0 0 10 Khoti share	138	886	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
200	23 4 10	157	2,880	...	...	
656	96	645	2,321	...	...	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

1. SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole satisfactory. The Bukkur gauge reached 10·7 feet on 1st June 1933. Thereafter it continued to rise steadily and attained a maximum height of 16·8 feet on the 12th August 1933. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet was first reached on the 17th July 1933. This level of 13 feet and over continued till 8th September, i.e., for 54 days, as compared with 43 days in 1932, 27 days in 1931, 50 days in 1930 and 40 days the average of last three years. With the Barrage in operation, the Bukkur gauge has become inoperative and the Sarhad gauge is used as a reference gauge for the inundation canals in Upper Sind. The fair irrigating level of 11·0 feet on that gauge was first obtained on the 30th June and continued up to 9th September 1933 with the exception of three days—8th to 10th July 1933, i.e., it lasted for 69 days against 49 days during the previous year. The maximum reading obtained on that gauge was 13·9 on the 31st August 1933. On the Kotri gauge, the fair irrigating level of 17 feet was first reached on 2nd July 1933. This or a higher level lasted for a period of 92 days against 51 days in 1932.

The highest reading in the year was 16·8 feet on 12th August 1933 at Bukkur, 24·95 feet on 7th September at Kotri compared with 16·7 on 11th August 1932 at Bukkur and 21·6 feet on 1st September 1932 at Kotri and the maximum levels of 17·9 and 24·1 feet ever previously recorded on the two gauges.

This was the second year of the working of the Barrage canals and there the water supply was better this year on account of improvements carried out in water-courses. In the Dadu District, there were complaints regarding insufficiency of supply in the beginning of kharif. The Collector called a conference of the Public Works Department and Revenue Officers to remedy the defect, but the water-supply was somewhat delayed. In the Larkana District complaints were received about deficiency of water in the Northern Dadu Canal, North-Western Canal and the Warah Branch, though the gross figures of cultivation on those canals showed an excess over the forecast, which indicates a defect in distribution rather than supply. In the Nawabshah District, the kharif cultivation specially the cotton crop suffered in the Nawabshah and Shahdadpur talukas on account of drought as the water-supply was cut off early in June owing to serious damage to the Chanesar Regulator. The inundation canals in the Karachi District flowed a little late but with the timely rise in the river which maintained a good level up to the end of September, the inundation as a whole was excellent and complaints on that score few.

Floods occurred in the Hyderabad, Dadu and Karachi districts. In the Hyderabad District on account of unprecedented rise of water in the Indus between 3rd and 8th September 1933, the unprotected area between the old and the new Fuleli Canal was flooded and crops in about half a dozen dehs of the Hyderabad Taluka were damaged. The breaches in the river bund were promptly closed. Gratuitous relief from the Sind Flood Relief Fund to the extent of Rs. 1,000 was distributed among the sufferers from the floods. In the Dadu District, the hill torrents caused some anxiety and trouble in the Kakar and Johi talukas but did little damage to the crops. In the Kakar Taluka flood water was drained off by the Public Works Department and a considerable area was released for rabi cultivation. Rain-floods in parts of the Karachi Taluka caused considerable damage to wells, bunds, houses and crops. The rains proved beneficial in the Barani tracts of the Karachi and Tatta talukas and in the areas where transplantation had been completed. To give some relief to the flood-stricken people, a flood relief committee was formed to provide building materials and other necessaries of life to the sufferers. Takavi was also advanced for the reconstruction of wells and in some cases it was advanced in kind by supplying potato seeds.

The heavy rainfall caused some damage to kharif crops of the Larkana and Sukkur districts. In the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, it proved beneficial to the crops, helped the growth of fodder and enabled the agriculturists to undertake Barani cultivation. In the Desert Division of the Thar Parkar District, it resulted in the reduction of remission of land revenue from Rs. 71,659 in the preceding year to Rs. 381 in the year under report. The rainfall was, however, inadequate in the Nawabshah District, Mirpurkhas Division and desert part of the Nara Valley Division of the Thar Parkar District and in the hilly tracts of the Dadu District except Mahal Kohistan. The rabi crop in the Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts was damaged by frost. In the Sukkur District winds were also responsible for some damage to the crops. In the Karachi District, the Kharif crops in all the talukas of the Shah-Bunder Division except Shahbunder Taluka suffered from "Ruro" and rats and a sum of Rs. 1,300 was spent on rat-destruction. The Agricultural Department rendered valuable assistance to zamindars by means of demonstrations and propaganda in controlling "Ruro". The Province was, however, entirely free from any visitation of locusts throughout the year under report. Agricultural prices showed no improvement and with a view to affording some relief to zamindars, Government sanctioned special remission ranging from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. for both rabi and kharif crops in the non-Barrage areas. No such relief was considered necessary in the Barrage areas as the settlements there had been revised only recently and the fall in prices thereafter had not been so serious as to call for any general remissions.

The state of public health continued to be satisfactory in the year under review. Malaria prevailed as usual throughout the Province

but in a mild form. Touring medical officers afforded considerable relief in various talukas. Quinine was distributed freely as usual. Cerebro-spinal fever made its appearance for the first time in the Larkana and Nawabshah districts but precautionary measures were taken instantly and the number of cases was accordingly small. There were three deaths on that account in the Nawabshah District. The number of deaths due to Pneumonia in Thar Parkar District was 675 against 881 during the previous year. Small-pox appeared in all districts and was severe in the Karachi District, the number of deaths there being 378. The Province was free from cholera or plague.

The condition of cattle was satisfactory on the whole. Fodder was everywhere adequate except in the Mirpurkhas Division and the desert portion of the Nara Valley Division of the Thar Parkar District. In the Nawabshah District its shortage was felt in some talukas only towards the end of the year. It is gratifying to note that the total mortality from contagious diseases is decreasing every year as is shown by the following figures of mortality during the last three years :—

1931–32	*1932–33*	*1933–34*
29,347	12,480	5,986

The decrease is mainly due to the decline in the number of deaths from rinderpest among bovine cattle and other animals from 10,229 and 143 to 1,748 and 2, respectively. The number of deaths from hæmorrhagic-septicæmia, however, increased from 288 in the previous year to 415 in the year under report. Parasitic Gastritis appeared among bovine cattle in the Nawabshah, Sukkur and Dadu districts and among other cattle in all the districts except Thar Parkar and Larkana. The number of cases reported was 1,598 attacks and 984 deaths among bovine and 3,421 attacks and 2,421 deaths among sheep and goats. Most of the deaths among bovine cattle occurred in the Dadu District. The Services of Veterinary Surgeons were secured as usual. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case of 43 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 3,209 against 11,339 in 133 outbreaks in the previous year. The number of inoculations against Hæmorrhagic-septicæmia was 211.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(*Column* 3 *of Appendix I.*)

The provincial total under this head shows a net increase of Rs. 20·73 lacs over the previous year's figures. This increase was shared by all the districts except Karachi and Nawabshah and was due to the cultivation of a larger area of land with crops paying rates of assessment higher than the average rates. The decrease in the Karachi and Nawabshah districts is attributed to an increase in cultivation of crops paying rates of assessment lower than the average rates.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Under this head, there is a net increase of Rs. 0·41 lac in the figures of the year under report compared with the preceding year. Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Dadu districts all contribute to this increase which is due to the revised rates of assessment and decreased cultivation in jagirs.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)

There is a net increase of Rs. 17·87 lacs under this head over the figures of the previous year. This is contributed by all districts except Karachi. Taking the districts individually, Hyderabad shows the largest increase, viz., 6·74 lacs due to increased cultivation of crops paying higher rates of assessment and to the disposal of Government land on permanent and khas mokal tenures in the Barrage area. Next come Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Larkana, Dadu, Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts showing an increase of Rs. 5·38 lacs, 3·32 lacs, 1·68 lacs, ·69 lac, ·58 lac and ·39 lac, respectively, due to increase of cultivation on account of the perennial supply in the Barrage area and to the favourable inundation in the non-Barrage area. Karachi District was responsible for a decrease of Rs. ·91 lac on account of a large area cultivated in the previous year on khas mokal having remained fallow.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 12 of Appendix I.)

There is a net increase of Rs. 3·22 lacs over the past year's figures. It was shared by all the districts. The greatest enhancement in any district is that of ·96 lac in the Sukkur which was mainly attributable to the introduction of the system of levying lease-money on khas mokal grants, which approximately amounted to Rs. ·70 lac and to increased remokal fines amounting to Rs. ·20 lac. The same reasons accounted for an increase of Rs. ·41, ·36, ·27, and ·24 lac, respectively, in the districts of Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier, Dadu and Hyderabad. The increase of Rs. ·47 lac in the Thar Parkar District was due to increased realizations from malkano for agricultural and non-agricultural lands and fines for unauthorized cultivation and that of Rs. ·19 lac in the Larkana District to levy of lease-money and enhancement in fines for unauthorized cultivation and malkano on agricultural lands. The increase of Rs. ·33 lac in the Karachi District was mainly due to larger receipts from malkano on agricultural and non-agricultural lands.

6. REMISSIONS.

(*Column* 24 *of Appendix I.*)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year excluding special remissions which were granted on account of continued fall in prices and which amounted to Rs. 7·96 lacs, was Rs. 23·48 lacs against Rs. 18·70 lacs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 4·78 lacs is shared by all districts except those of Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. It is noticeable under all the headings excepting deficiency of water and adverse winds remissions of account of which fell from Rs. 10·96 and ·28 to 7·76 and ·04 lacs, respectively. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of floods, frost, locusts and other insects, writes-off and other causes rose from Rs. 1·59, ·09, 1·34, 0·24 and 3·49 lacs in the preceding year to Rs. 2·54, 4·94, 2·13, 1·20 and 4·27 lacs, respectively, during the year under report.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(*Column* 25 *of Appendix I.*)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 2·11 lacs against Rs. 8·80 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 1·23 lacs relate to the year under report and 0·88 lac the previous year. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column* 23 *minus columns* 24 *and* 25 *of Appendix I.*)

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 163·11 lacs against Rs. 139·28 lacs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(*Column* 26 *of Appendix I.*)

The total collections amounted to Rs. 145·43 lacs or 89·16 per cent. of the net demand against 96·41 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

District.	Percentage.
Karachi	83·55
Hyderabad	79·12
Thar Parkar	81·49
Nawabshah	93·04
Dadu	95·24
Larkana	95·01
Sukkur	98·26
Upper Sind Frontier	99·78

It will appear from the above that collections in all districts except Karachi, Hyderabad, and Thar Parkar were satisfactory. The main reasons for the low collections in these districts are :—

In Karachi District a succession of lean years, Hyderabad the same as Karachi District and Thar Parkar the overwhelming indebtedness of many zamindars. The figures for Upper Sind Frontier reflect great credit on the revenue staff and the zamindars, though liberal remission did help.

10. BALANCES.

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 19·80 lacs against Rs. 13·81 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 0·25 lac has since been recovered, leaving a net balance of Rs. 19·55 lacs, of which Rs. 10·11 lacs relate to former years and Rs. 9·44 lacs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
	(Rs. in lacs.)	(Rs. in lacs.)	(Rs. in lacs.)
(*a*) Under suspensions	1·14	0·65	1·79
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind ..	0·15	0·44	0·59
(*c*) Under legal process	8·15	9·02	17·17
(*d*) Under correspondence for remission ..	....	....	....
Total ..	9·44	10·11	19·55

The figures under (*a*) show a net decrease of Rs. 6·47 lacs compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show an increase from Rs. 0·57 lac to Rs. 0·59 lac. The unauthorized arrears under (*c*) amounted to Rs. 17·17 lacs compared with Rs. 4·72 lacs shown last year. The increase in the unauthorized arrears is shared by all the districts except Upper Sind Frontier. The greatest increase, viz., Rs. 6·58 lacs, was in the Thar Parkar District and was due to indebtedness of zamindars on account of economic depression and failure of crops on account of frost, adverse winds and untimely shower in June 1934, which damaged wheat lying in the fields. The increase of Rs. 2·32 and 1·31 lacs in the Hyderabad and Karachi districts, respectively, was due to succession of lean years. The increase of Rs. 1·40 lacs in the Nawabshah District was due to economic depression. The increase in the remaining three districts was small.

11. TAKAVI.

(Appendix II.)

Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 0·37 lac against Rs. 0·79 lac in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 0·10 lac were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·27 lac under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 0·42 lac was shared by all the districts.

Out of the total amount of outstanding balances of Rs. 58·83 lacs (column 4) against Rs. 63·00 lacs in the preceding year, Rs. 50·00 lacs were due for recovery during the year of which Rs. 5·10 lacs or 10·2 per cent. were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 44·90 lacs, which is accounted for as under :—

	Rs. in lacs.
Unauthorized arrears	40·20
Authorized arrears	3·33
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind	1·37
Total ..	44·90

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above amounted to Rs. 40·20 lacs against Rs. 38·54 lacs in the previous year. The increase is shared by all the districts except Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Dadu. It is greatest in the Thar Parkar District, which alone was responsible for more than 5 lacs and is due to the continued economic depression. The recovery in that district has, however, improved being 11·21 per cent. against 4·94 per cent. in the preceding year, as a result of the revised scheme of repayment of takavi loans sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7064/28, dated the 15th March 1934. Suspensions decreased from Rs. 11·14 lacs to Rs. 3·33 lacs, the decrease being confined to all the districts except Karachi and Dadu. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind increased from Rs. 1·08 lacs to Rs. 1·37 lacs in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, about the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in statement A.

The inspection of takavi works by mukhtiarkars was satisfactory except in the Nawabshah District. The inspection of improvement works by the Sub-divisional Officers was inadequate in the Nawabshah District. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the inadequacy of their inspection work.

In all two cases came to notice in which takavi loans were misapplied and were, therefore, recovered.

The information in regard to item 8 in the form appended to Government Circular, Finance Department, No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, and referred to in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10022/28, dated the 1st February 1933, is blank.

12. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix III.)

There was an increase in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code in all the districts of the Province excepting Karachi and Larkana districts, the highest increase, viz., 5,711 being in the Hyderabad District. The increase is mainly attributable to the low prices of agricultural products and the general economic depression on account of which most of the zamindars are not able to dispose of their produce in time to pay the land revenue dues before the fixed dates. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,12,381 against Rs. 1,02,793 in the preceding year.

Action under section 148, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in the Karachi and Dadu districts and the number of persons proceeded against was 36. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 223.

The number of cases of distraint of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code, decreased from 360 to 336 and that of forfeitures under section 153, Land Revenue Code, from 117 to 31.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken in two cases against one in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 2,811. Action under section 157, Land Revenue Code, was resorted to in ten cases as in the preceding year.

13. AREA.

(Appendix IV.)

There is a net increase of 1,429 acres in the total area of the Province (column 3). The increase is spread over all the districts except Dadu and Nawabshah, the greatest increase, viz., 3,160 and 2,310, being recorded in Hyderabad and Larkana districts due to survey measurements. Karachi, Thar Parkar, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts showed an increase, respectively, of 1,638, 806, 332, and 29 acres owing to formation of alluvial lands and survey and bigoti measurements. Decrease of 5,518 and 1,328 acres in the Nawabshah and Dadu districts, respectively, was, due to bigoti measurement.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a net decrease of 63,259 acres which is contributed by Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Larkana and Sukkur districts. The decrease is mostly confined to Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts and was due to the fact that a larger area was given out for cultivation from this class of land and to the transfer of land from this head to other heads. The increase of 12,309 acres in the Dadu District, 2,810 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier District and 1,061 acres in the Karachi District was mostly due to less cultivation and to certain lands having been desurveyed on account of loss of boundary marks.

Column 5 (unculturable land) shows a net increase of 3,408 acres and that has been contributed by all the districts except Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Larkana where the aggregate decrease of 16,161 is due to survey measurements and more cultivation on khas mokal tenure. Taking the districts individually, the largest increase, viz. 7,179 acres, occurs in the Nawabshah District and is mostly attributable to land set apart for the Barrage Department for Project purposes. Next comes the Dadu District which shows an increase of 4,684 acres as a result of decreased khas mokal and unauthorized cultivation in this class of land. The districts of Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi show, respectively, an increase of 3,082, 3,053 and 1,571 acres which is due to decrease in khas mokal and remokal cultivation, erosion of land and errors in the previous year's figures.

The table below shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report :—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	Area relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karachi	595	..	595	145
Hyderabad	21,525	1,581	23,106	438
Thar Parkar	49,668	1,506	51,174	507
Nawabshah	37,935	2,001	39,936	..
Dadu	3,011	907	3,918	..
Larkana	6,629	3,768	10,397	2
Sukkur	3,260	1	3,261	..
Upper Sind Frontier	1,791	1,262	3,053	42
Total for 1933-34 ..	1,24,414	11,026	1,35,440	1,134
Total for 1932-33 ..	1,28,363	10,210	1,38,573	3,679

The decrease between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the previous year is apparently due to economic depression.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8294, dated 20th November 1899, is given in the following statement:—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by auctions.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi	7	588	3,161	..	..
Hyderabad	..	23,106	6,39,598	..	..
Thar Parkar	10	38,590	27,55,824	12,574	6,07,277
Nawabshah	..	2,607	39,109	37,329	28,92,877
Dadu	..	3,861	2,94,095	57	6,652
Larkana	356	10,037	6,05,579	4	760
Sukkur	223	3,038	1,35,830	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	67	2,986	23,648	..	..
Total ..	663	84,813	44,96,844	49,964	35,07,566

The area of 663 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement as granted free of malkano is accounted for as under:—

	Acres.
Land granted to military pensioners—	
in the Larkana District	356
in the Sukkur District	183
Forfeited land regranted on payment of land revenue—	
in the Sukkur District	2
in the Upper Sind Frontier District	67
Land granted as compensation in the Sukkur District	4
Land granted in exchange of an equal area of land relinquished—	
in the Karachi District	7
in the Sukkur District	34
Land granted in place of that erroneously resumed by Government as intestate property in Thar Parkar District	10
Total ..	663

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auctions amounted to Rs. 80,04,410 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 59-6-0 as against Rs. 60-10-0 during the last year. The decrease is small and calls for no comment.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

1. *General.*—During the year under report, the Province of Sind continued to struggle against the economic depression. The growth of economic nationalism in most countries and the measures adopted for its achievement, such as tariff barriers, exchange restrictions and other impediments to foreign trade again clogged the wheels of international trade, and the fluctuating currencies of many foreign countries coupled with the uncertainty of Indian tariff rates drove the traders to adopt the most hand-to-mouth methods of business. The Province had to face the boycott by Japan of its principal export, viz., cotton, from July to December 1933.

2. *Maritime trade.*—The aggregate value of both the foreign and coasting trade amounted to Rs. 42·39 crores as against Rs. 44·80 crores in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·41 crores or 5 per cent. Foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total or 28·47 crores.

Under foreign trade, the value of exports rose from 12·14 crores to 14·37 crores, i.e., by 18 per cent., while that of imports fell from 17·87 crores to 14·10 crores, i.e., by 21 per cent.

The increase in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton, wool and raw hides and skins. Shipments of cotton expanded by no less than 3·19 crores in value, on account of a good all-round demand and an excellent crop with which to meet it. The exchange ratio was also in favour of India as compared with other cotton producing countries. The largest purchaser was Japan, despite its boycott for a considerable portion of the year. There was no demand for Indian wheat from Europe as internal consumption continued to keep its price at a level well above world parity.

The decrease in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton piece-goods, woollen goods, sugar and artificial silk. Cotton piece-goods alone were responsible for a fall of 2·39 crores. Shipments of sugar fell from 89,105 tons valued at Rs. 0·93 crore to 61,688 tons valued at Rs. 0·63 crore. The drop in the import of sugar is attributable to the continued expansion of indigenous production stimulated by the high protective duties and the decreased consumption due to the low purchasing power of the people.

The outstanding event of the year in regard to India's trade was the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Agreement, which ensures the export of a specified quantity of Indian cotton annually to Japan in exchange for a specified maximum quantity of cotton piece-goods, which that country may export to India.

The coasting trade suffered a further setback owing to fewer arrivals of Indian cotton piece-goods from Bombay and decreased shipments of wheat to Bombay, Calcutta and Burma, and gram to Madras. Its value fell from Rs. 14·78 crores to Rs. 13·92 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 0·86 crores. The new salt industry of Karachi continued to show progress, shipments to Calcutta having advanced from 33,505 tons to 34,517 tons.

Local trade showed no improvement on account of the economic depression.

3. *Trade of Sind elsewhere than Karachi.*—The traders of Sind dealing with foreign countries are chiefly the Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad, Bhatia merchants of Tatta in the Karachi District and the Shikarpuri merchants in the Sukkur District.

The Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad do business almost entirely outside India and, all round the world dealing in the Chinese silks, Japanese cotton, toys, curios and other articles of foreign manufacture. Their trade has suffered on account of the world-wide trade depression.

The Bhatia merchants of Tatta do business in Karachi and Bombay where they deal in pearls and other trades and have their agencies in Bahrein for buying pearls. Some of them retain their homes in Tatta but every year more and more are abandoning that place and settling permanently in Karachi and Bombay.

The trade of Shikarpuri merchants with Persia, Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan (Bokhara) has gradually disappeared and has virtually ceased to exist. The Shikarpuris are still successful bankers and prosper in Bombay, Madras and Burma.

4. *Raw materials.*—Burnt lime of good quality manufactured at Laki and Bholari stations and "Fuller's earth" excavated from the hills near Thano Bulakhan in Mahal Kohistan are exported in large quantities by rail to Karachi and other places in Sind.

5. *Manufactures.*—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people. The number of cotton ginning factories, however, increased by 3—2 in the Hyderabad District and 1 in the Thar Parkar District, and some more factories are being opened in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts as a result of increased cotton cultivation due to Barrage irrigation. The output of the working factories in the Thar Parkar District increased from 856,000 maunds to 1,361,000 maunds as a result of extensive cultivation. The number of rice husking and flour mills rose from 19 to 23 in the Thar Parkar District but fell in the Larkana District from 144 to 143. A cane crushing factory financed by some Karachi and Hyderabad capitalists for a Sind Sugar Industry is being constructed at Pritamabad in the Sinjhoro Taluka of the Nawabshah District. A small sugar factory was started at Bagarji in the Sukkur District but it soon had to close down as it could not get a good and adequate supply of cane. The two leather tanneries at Pano-Akil in the Sukkur District continue to work. The brass and copper industries at Khairpur Daharki, are financed by Hindu traders, the manufacturers being merely skilled labourers. A factory started at Sukkur combines the manufacture of brass and aluminium utensils, biscuits, lemon and other sweet drops. Another factory opened there is manufacturing cigarettes. Copra oil is prepared at Karachi and Sukkur on a large scale and exported to other parts of India.

The small indigenous cloth industry continued as usual. The number of silk cloth factories at Rohri increased from 2 to 3. The cloth prepared from these factories is exported to various stations in Sind but owing to the general trade depression there is not much demand from outside. The factory of Seth Gangaram Khushaldas of Gharibabad Quarter at Sukkur continues to manufacture sulphuric acid by the champer process. The weaving school started at Hala in the Hyderabad District continues to be popular. One private technical school has also been opened at Daharki in the Sukkur District for weaving and metal work but lacks financial support. A demonstration class was started by the Industries Department at that place with a view to demonstrating the benefits of modern handlooms but no weaver is reported to have taken advantage of it.

Woollen carpets continue to be made at Nawabshah and at Bubak and Phulji of the Dadu District and in the Nara Valley Sub-division of the Thar Parkar District. They are generally disposed of locally. The business is not run on an organised system but is carried on as a handicraft. The dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthenware, "pan" grass, metal work and soap were carried on as usual.

6. *Fisheries.*—Fisheries in Sind are conducted in :—

(*i*) Sea,
(*ii*) River,
(*iii*) Canals,
(*iv*) Lakes and other natural depressions.

(*i*) Sea fish are caught and cured at Shamspir and Ibrahim Hyderi near Karachi. The fish is sold extensively in Northern India. Sea-fishing is also being developed round the mouths of the Indus commencing from Sokhi in the Shahbunder Taluka of the Karachi District. Besides the above places the chief fishing grounds of the Karachi fishermen are off the coast of the Lasbela state and along the coast of the Ghorabari Taluka of the Karachi District. The fish bone crushing factory at Malir which was faring reasonably well, has been removed as its situation proved dangerous to public health.

(*ii*) to (*iv*) The fisheries in the river Indus are disposed of in auction by the District Local Boards concerned, in the canals by the Public Works Department and in lakes and natural water-courses by the Revenue Department to local fishermen on payment of a reasonable rent.

In the Sukkur District the right of fishing within a portion of the river Indus near Sukkur and above the Barrage is enjoyed as a monopoly by the Sukkur and Rohri Pabas (fishermen) since time immemorial on payment of Rs. 20-0-0 and Rs. 38-2-0, respectively. Since the opening of the Barrage, however, the quantity of Pala fish in that district decreased very considerably because the fish migrate annually upstream and on reaching the Barrage gates are held up with the result that there is a great collection of Pala fish in the waters immediately below the Barrage. The aforesaid Pabas, therefore, suffered and the

District Local Board gained. The former represented their case and it has been tentatively decided that for one year 1934–35 the Pabas should be allowed to fish within 2 miles downstream leaving 1,600 feet below the Barrage gates. The question will be reviewed after the fishing season of 1934–35.

In the Dadu District the revenues from fisheries have decreased owing to the Barrage operations which have reduced the volume of water drained into the shallow lakes and natural water-courses. The local Mirbahars depending for livelihood on this business are, therefore, hardly able to make more than what is sufficient for their livelihood, but in some cases have been compensated with land grants by the Revenue Officer.

15. PRICES.

There was a further fall in prices of all staple agricultural commodities except Bajri. The low prices are due to the world wide depression, the extension of cultivation as a result of the working of the Barrage canals and a lack of demand from foreign markets. The improvement in the price of Bajri is due to the demand from Marwar coupled with the decrease in the area of this crop. As in previous years, Government again afforded relief to the zamindars of the non-Barrage area in the shape of special remissions of land revenue ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent.

There was a further fall in the prices of imported cloth and sugar during the year under report. The price of ghee showed a further decline on account of abundant pasture due to the heavy rainfall.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained steady during the year except in the Nawabshah, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. In these three districts there was a slight fall due to the fall in the prices. In the Nawabshah District, it was due also to the importation of foreign labour from Cutch, Marwar, the Punjab, etc. In Karachi, labour was, as usual, supplemented by immigrants from Cutch, Sind and other places specially the United Provinces, though on account of good rains in Cutch and Kathiawar a large number of persons returned to their native places to cultivate their fields, after a short stay of 6 months in Karachi.

There was no labour strike or other form of unrest in the Province. The relations between the zamindar and the Hari were normal.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Grant Of Land On Impartible Tenure.

The condition of impartibility continues to be applied to all survey numbers within the Barrage and non-Barrage areas in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702/24-III, dated the 6th October 1931.

The statement below shows the area given out on impartible tenure in each district :—

District.	Barrage area.		Non-Barrage area.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Karachi	....		1,247	30
Hyderabad	30,807	26	....	
Thar Parkar	32,160	1	....	
Nawabshah	23,332	37	....	
Dadu	3,456	7	....	
Larkana	10,144	4	....	
Sukkur	2,020	23	1,233	33
Upper Sind Frontier	2,684	14	....	

The construction of a Railway Line, Jhudo-Pithoro, has been sanctioned and the work is approaching completion. It is expected that the line will be opened for traffic in May 1935. Besides, another Branch Line from Hiral to Jhol, which is under contemplation, will, when introduced, facilitate the export of the enhanced agricultural produce consequent upon the functioning of the Barrage Canals in the remaining portion of the Nara Valley Sub-division.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1928–29 *to* 1932–33.

Year.	Total amount of advance made under			Balance of advances of previous years' outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928–29 ..	7,840	67,327	2,98,270	37,56,280	41,29,717	7,51,500	24,908	33,53,259	1,15,335
1929–30 ..	21,500	3,76,302	26,18,102	33,55,724	63,71,628	3,37,609	507	60,33,512	33,507
1930–31 ..	....	80,970	6,13,723	60,33,347	67,28,040	2,21,978	818	65,05,244	32,927
1931–32 ..	2,000	41,642	52,600	65,04,984	66,01,226	3,83,432	....	62,17,797	1,04,051
1932–33 ..	....	22,365	56,879	62,21,143	63,00,387	4,55,280	150	58,44,957	1,79,290

APPENDIX No. I.

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
				Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
	Unalienated	Inam				Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	736*	6	46,26,887	5,85,305	1,02,338	30,72,923	534
Hyderabad ...	860	69	81,40,758	19,77,040	5,14,2[illegible]9	30,06,039	441
Thar Parkar ...	959*	2	1,11,12,579	39,29,287	1,70,840	34,05,012	316
Nawabshah ...	756	12	76,70,697	27,04,696	1,67,772	19,95,055	8,313
Dadu ...	431	13	51,15,000	12,20,924	2,38,780	22,85,353	99
Larkana ...	442†	13	49,64,994	7,08,093	6,92,785	8,82,706	849
Sukkur ...	693	28	56,19,033	10,79,339	4,48,939	22,08,073	1,746
Upper Sind Frontier ...	360	4	33,13,921	8,68,616	94,245	6,00,398	253
Total for 1933-1934 ...	5,237	147	5,05,63,869	1,30,74,300	24,29,908	1,74,55,630	13,050
Total for 1932-1933 ...	5,245	147	4,84,90,905	1,25,60,148	23,88,776	1,77,23,001	14,910

* Decrease of 1 deh in the Karachi District is due to the wrong number shown last year and that of 8 dehs in the Thar Parkar District is due to the amalgamation of certain dehs owing to rectangulation survey.

† Increase of 1 deh in the Larkana District is due to one of the dehs having been split in two owing to introduction of block survey.

No. I.

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1934

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less bakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigoti					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
7,36,492	3,325	68,028	56,942	91,547	...	3,325	.....	9,53,009
							Remissions ...	2,53,741
							Suspensions ...	1,197
							Collections ...	6,87,715
							Unauthorized...	10,356
25,15,372	1,12,758	13,554	1,345	1,37,139	...	1,12,499	.....	26,67,669
							Remissions ...	4,53,316
							Suspensions ...	34,075
							Collections ...	18,78,559
							Unauthorized...	3,01,719
35,67,375	12,586	8,900	18,263	1,82,446	...	11,623	.....	37,77,947
							Remissions ...	3,42,177
							Suspensions ...	37,328
							Collections ...	31,02,830
							Unauthorized...	2,95,612
27,38,843	11,958	9,534	34,015	1,14,886	...	11,911	.....	28,97,325
							Remissions ...	2,75,658
							Suspensions ...	15,227
							Collections ...	24,92,115
							Unauthorized...	1,14,325
13,17,948	6,431	3,753	41,712	53,495	...	6,402	.....	14,16,937
							Remissions ...	2,37,393
							Suspensions ...	1,208
							Collections ...	11,51,669
							Unauthorized...	26,667
26,27,669	8,430	11,847	33,555	67,464	...	7,923	.....	27,40,042
							Remissions ...	4,47,404
							Suspensions ...	16,172
							Collections ...	22,16,579
							Unauthorized...	59,887
17,79,374	31,862	29,505	40,195	1,50,400	...	31,727	.....	19,99,609
							Remissions ...	3,58,734
							Suspensions ...	5,573
							Collections ...	16,12,541
							Unauthorized...	22,761
16,87,162	6,367	2,378	54,563	87,757	...	6,838	.....	18,31,329
							Remissions ...	6,88,541
							Suspensions ...	11,179
							Collections ...	11,30,605
							Unauthorized...	404
1,69,70,235	1,93,657	1,47,499	2,79,530	8,85,134	...	1,92,248	.....	1,82,83,867
							Remissions ...	30,56,964
							Suspensions ...	1,22,559
							Collections ...	1,42,72,613
							Unauthorized...	8,31,731
1,51,11,881	1,86,226	1,44,319	3,61,644	5,62,695	...	1,84,509	.....	1,61,82,256
							Remissions ...	26,53,699
							Suspensions ...	2,48,195
							Collections ...	1,30,23,523
							Unauthorized...	2,56,839

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1931-32	Year 1932-33	Other years	Year 1931-32	Year 1932-33
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	1,50,204	43,648	25,655	6,558	2,233	10,641
	60,388	15	983	2,704	527	.....
	8,977	2,913	1,157	.....	.....	1,368
	9,458	4,135	4,750	1,445	938	8,357
	71,381	36,585	18,765	2,409	768	916
Hyderabad ...	6,207	8,567	5,652	71,524	82,935	1,21,285
	.....	.....	.....	754	1,885	2,798
	.....	3,837	.....	45	828	5,166
	1,243	3,326	1,268	22,389	12,998	27,418
	4,964	1,404	4,384	48,336	67,224	85,913
Thar Parkar ...	3,01,302	42,844	77,144	26,319	60	23,436
	.....	.....	3,679	.....	.....	.....
	136	1,184	980	.....	.....	.....
	10,754	12,802	21,685	.....	.....	370
	2,90,312	28,858	50,900	26,319	60	23,066
Nawabshah ...	19,653	12,627	89,086	10,456	5,535	35,326
	.....	.....	3,949	.....	.....	.....
	5,293	2,563	13,526	2,719	289	.....
	5,174	2,865	39,654	1,993	2,438	15,086
	9,186	7,199	31,957	5,744	2,808	20,240
Dadu ...	2,105	431	7,851	19,453	2,087	7,630
	.....	.....	1,520	.....	.....	378
	.....	.....	327	.....	.....	.....
	1,195	57	2,284	618	395	1,590
	910	374	3,720	18,835	1,692	5,662
Larkana ...	4,216	7,207	35,297	1,022	8,450	41,461
	248	412	4,300	.....	928	.....
	265	2,302	5,395	.....	.....	.....
	432	3,037	9,917	723	812	11,095
	3,271	1,456	15,685	299	6,710	30,366
Sukkur ...	5,497	3,325	3,812	1,885	3,813	13,428
	.....	1,808	.....	.....	.....	134
	3,472	822	1,259	.....	1,505	629
	1,734	695	2,553	463	1,160	9,619
	291	.....	.....	1,522	1,148	3,046
Upper Sind Frontier ...	20,819	3,484	3,698	195	854	6,130
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17,104	823	154	9	.....	3,612
	2,359	2,399	3,055	186	854	2,518
	1,356	262	488	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1933-34 ...	5,09,903	1,22,133	2,48,195	1,37,512	1,05,967	2,59,337
	60,636	2,235	14,331	3,458	3,340	3,310
	35,247	14,444	22,798	2,773	2,622	10,765
	32,349	29,316	85,167	27,817	19,595	76,053
	3,81,671	76,138	1,25,899	1,03,464	80,410	1,69,209
Total for 1932-33 ...	1,18,843	1,39,753	2,20,552	3,20,868	2,79,594	2,11,023
	2,846	354	2,716	5	84	3,510
	97,533	88,543	85,569	2,72,247	51,580	36,564
	15,532	32,036	1,00,940	13,758	1,46,028	96,309
	2,932	17,820	31,327	34,858	81,902	74,640

No. I—*contd.*

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-tharaobandi items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11,91,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,18,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	* 15,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	7,16,798	10,964	.....	28,617	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,41,180	.....	
29,63,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4,58,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	43,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	19,47,201	17,209	.....	13,194	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,13,944	.....	
42,48,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,45,756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	39,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	31,48,441	11,334	.....	4,663	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,15,127	.....	
30,70,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,79,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	39,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	25,59,325	14,609	.....	2,078	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,91,459	.....	
14,56,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,39,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	11,67,808	13,966	.....	3,633	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,860	.....	
28,37,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4,53,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	24,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	22,42,595	6,497	.....	7,151	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,17,674	.....	
20,31,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,60,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	13,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	16,28,765	19,195	.....	2,641	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,768	.....	
18,66,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6,88,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	33,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	11,41,977	8,396	.....	2,404	Difference of Rs. 2,498 in the total of columns 17 to 22 of this return and of columns 25 and 28 of the previous year's return is due to the mistake committed by the Collector of Larkana last year in reporting the figures.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510	.....	
1,96,66,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	31,44,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,11,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,45,42,910*	1,02,170	.....	64,381†	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,68,522	.....	
1,74,72,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	26,64,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	8,80,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,34,28,126	1,41,275	.....	64,860	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,00,318	.....	

* Collections before 1st April 1934... Rs. 35,58,873
Collections after 1st April 1934 ... 1,09,84,037
Total .. 1,45,42,910

† Collections before 1st April 1934 ... Rs. 45,101
Collections after 1st April 1934 ... 19,280
Total ... 64,381

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances, recoveries, etc., for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1933	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections			
						Actual collections	Remitted.	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	Principal.	3,21,063 (1)	6,550	3,27,553	3,25,603	22,997	...	...	22,997
	Interest ...	1,15,024	32,196	1,47,220	1,47,073	4,732	...	...	4,732
Hyderabad...	Principal.	11,97,811	...	11,97,811	7,09,235	22,776	...	...	22,776
	Interest...	1,39,025	1,406	1,30,431	1,01,230	9,987	...	...	9,987
Thar Parkar.	Principal.	27,03,427 (2)	11,633	27,15,060	25,23,594	2,82,889	...	...	2,82,889
	Interest ...	7,41,291	1,97,245	9,38,536	9,01,760	1,12,726	...	...	1,12,726
Nawabshah .	Principal.	4,63,900	12,640	4,76,540	3,58,251	87,771	...	...	87,771
	Interest ...	15,469	32,431	47,890	42,022	27,865	...	...	27,865
Dadu ...	Principal	1,82,715	706	1,83,421	1,79,580	17,769	...	...	17,769
	Interest...	28,535	4,589	33,124	29,891	8,689	...	...	8,689
Larkana ...	Principal.	1,50,057	60	1,50,117	1,46,527	13,337	...	...	13,337
	Interest...	16,565	3,491	19,963	16,563	5,778	...	...	5,778
Sukkur ...	Principal.	4,84,346 (3)	2,340	4,86,686	4,14,764	52,085	...	...	52,085
	Interest...	48,957 (4)	27,896	76,853	55,472	29,182	...	...	29,182
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal.	3,42,627	2,900	3,45,527	3,42,267	10,747	...	...	10,747
	Interest ...	6,869	26,765	33,634	33,474	17,051	...	...	17,051
Total ...	Principal.	58,45,886	36,829	58,82,715	50,00,221	5,10,371	...	...	5,10,371
	Interest...	11,01,725	3,25,829	14,27,654	13,27,475	2,16,010	...	...	2,16,010
Grand total for 1933-1934 ...	.....	69,47,611	3,62,758	73,10,369	63,27,696	7,26,381	...	...	7,26,381
Grand total for 1932-1933 ...	.....	71,61,868	4,17,939	75,79,747	66,65,703	6,34,570	...	171	6,34,741

(1) Excludes Rs. 71 which were reported in excess by the Collector last year.
(2) Includes Rs. 552 which were reported less by the Collector last year.
(3) Do. Rs. 384 do. do. do.
(4) Do. Rs. 1,676 do. do. do.

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1934.

Balance on 30th September 1934.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,04,556	...	3,04,556	2,26,070	74,499	2,037	
1,42,488	...	1,42,488	.....	1,41,612	729	
11,75,035	...	11,75,035	6,71,843	.....	14,616	
1,20,444	...	1,20,444	88,677	.....	2,566	
24,32,171	...	24,32,171	21,47,826	2,741	90,538	
8,25,810	....	8,25,810	7,65,637	969	22,418	
3,88,769	...	3,88,769	2,50,430	14,050	6,000	
20,025	...	20,025	13,182	.....	975	
1,65,652	...	1,65,652	1,58,047	2,157	1,607	
24,435	...	24,435	20,401	338	463	
1,36,780	...	1,36,780	1,24,092	6,438	2,660	
14,188	...	14,188	9,972	390	423	
4,34,601	...	4,34,601	3,07,593	51,062	4,024	
47,671	...	47,671	25,573	.....	717	
3,34,780	...	3,34,780	1,33,526	1,82,201	15,793	
16,583	...	16,583	4,531	10,547	1,345	
53,72,344	...	53,72,344	40,19,427	3,33,148	1,37,275	
12,11,644	...	12,11,644	9,27,973	1,53,856	29,636	
65,83,988	...	65,83,988	49,47,400	4,87,004	1,66,911	
69,45,006	...	69,45,006	47,52,294	11,44,274	1,35,439	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District.	Notice.			Fine under Section 148.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	7,281	3,24,207	6,920	35	2,000	220
Hyderabad	22,695	9,60,593	19,405	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	19,324	16,80,671	17,477	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	17,906	10,51,789	16,486	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	11,969	3,44,232	10,276	1	281	3
Larkana	19,501	7,01,284	17,029	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	21,017	5,54,742	17,649	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	7,773	6,32,392	7,139	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1933-1934 ...	1,27,466	62,49,910	1,12,381	36	2,281	223
Total for 1932-1933 ...	1,16,118	59,14,780	1,02,793	88	13,264	122

No. III.

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1934.

Distraint of Moveables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
							Sold.
Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears	Sale-proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
37	4,470	558	19	612	197	586	.....
57	13,554	9,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	6,128	1,246	1	600	47	788	47
74	14,082	1,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	662	257	5	2,707	440	2,707	55
109	15,627	5,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	3,895	884	2	444	25	76	14
27	12,058	5,121	4	50	26	50	.....
336	70,476	24,919	31	4,413	735	4,207	116
360	1,04,366	19,803	117	15,907	2,622	8,300	148

APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code—*contd.*				Remaining as Government waste.		Other
	Sold—*contd.*		Restored on New Tenure.				
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of cases.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	197	586	.....
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar Parkar ...	788	604	...	...	...	...	2
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Dadu ...	820	2,738	385	1,887	...	...	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sukkur ...	43	903	11	33	...	...	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	26	50	.....
Total for 1933-1934 ...	1,651	4,245	396	1,920	223	636	2
Total for 1932-1933 ...	888	5,396	15	212	2,458	7,200	1

No. III—*contd.*

Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code.								
			Sold.					
Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Bought in by Government.	Arrest and imprisonment, Section 157, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,166	107	129	107	129	2,811	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
2,166	107	129	107	129	2,811	...	10	
3,413	46	174	46	174	2,320	...	10	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Deduct.					
			Unassessed cultivable.	Not available for cultivation.				
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Forests.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Karachi ...	5,434,503	1,016,647	3,346,427	152,325	83,571	32,779	2,898
2	Hyderabad ...	2,838,417	425,057	377,779	76,469	51,223	1,046	429
3	Thar Parkar ...	8,728,187	1,311,759	4,377,928	14,854	75,680	...	95
4	Nawabshah ...	2,491,953	38,977	528,694	94,468	48,571	81,048	433
5	Dadu ...	4,123,696	590,853	2,265,463	43,624	29,760	37,436	154
6	Larkana ...	1,589,350	86,619	325,662	43,934	33,514	22,004	840
7	Sukkur ...	3,612,172	528,175	1,381,428	274,524	41,029	83,812	565
8	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,352,948	148,808	188,120	23,549	24,137	93,779	184
	Total for 1933-1934.	30,171,426	4,146,895	12,791,501	723,747	387,485	351,904	5,598
	Total for 1932-1933.	30,169,997	4,210,154	12,788,093	721,171	387,392	346,289	5,730

No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1934.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Remarks.
		Government.						
		Ordinary.		Restricted.		Bigoti.	Alienated.	
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
159,340	336	217,847	152,170	100,653	84,729	23,143	61,638	
465,496	2,290	428,306	414,341	166,091	121,076	568	278,246	
305,678	73	989,239	805,388	347,545	385,606	47,047	67,295	
402,877	3,069	417,017	415,158	183,202	187,549	14,830	76,060	
150,680	73	449,108	351,054	42,353	11,567	25,887	125,884	
149,315	273	461,582	183,905	26,168	19,932	14,181	221,421	
188,842	8,747	415,823	271,663	51,060	58,661	15,772	292,071	
65,544	94	439,113	243,663	30,706	42,107	18,858	34,286	
1,887,772	14,955	3,848,035	2,837,342	947,778	911,227	160,286	1,156,901	
2,035,414	16,439	3,699,178	2,917,401	790,804	902,628	193,404	1,155,900	

Land Revenue Administration Report of Bombay Presidency including Sind for 1933-34.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1935.

Letters from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 18th December 1934 and 3rd January 1935.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 7145, dated the 20th December 1934.

Letter from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District (Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S.), No. A.D. M.P.R. 1, dated the 17th January 1935.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the 21st January 1935.

Letters from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 29th January and 6th, 14th and 28th February 1935.

} Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1933-34, together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—The reports submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions and now under review show that, on the whole, there was little to complain of in the cultivating season 1933-34 in the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency proper. Rains were plentiful throughout. The general tendency was for the rain to set in early. In some instances there was considerable rainfall in May, after which, in some instances, the monsoon did not develop into a regular "monsoon condition" until late in July; while in other areas where the early rains had been more regular very bright prospects were spoilt to some extent by heavy rains rather late in the season. But where this was the case, the outturn of early kharif crops was by no means unsatisfactory, while late kharif and rabi crops were benefitted. The only unfavourable feature of the season which deserves special mention and which called for the grant of relief in some areas was the

advent of two spells of cold weather in January. The Gujarat districts of the Northern Division were more generally affected—the intensity of the frost and therefore the severity of the damage being less in the south than in the north. Certain areas of the Central Division also suffered damage, though in this Division the damage was even more sporadic than in Gujarat. Relief in the form of suspensions and remissions of land revenue was granted wherever necessary.

In the Southern Division, the season was less satisfactory, as the plentiful rainfall became in many places a hindrance rather than a help to the good development of crops on account of its being badly distributed—at times holding off altogether, at other times being excessive.

In Sind the season was on the whole satisfactory, the fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge or a higher level, lasting for 92 days as against 51 days in 1932. The unprecedented rise of water in the Indus early in September caused floods in the Hyderabad District while heavy rainfall or hill torrents produced a similar result in parts of the Karachi and Dadu districts. Necessary relief by way of remissions and gratuitous relief was given to sufferers from the floods. The heavy rainfall, however, proved beneficial to the riverain tracts of the Karachi, Hyderabad, and Thar Parkar districts. Frost accounted for some damage to rabi crops in Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

The Barrage canals functioned well on the whole, working better than in the previous year on account of improvements carried out in water courses; but unfortunately, kharif crops, especially cotton, suffered in the Nawabshah and Shahdadpur talukas through the water supply having to be cut off early in June on account of serious damage to the Chanesar Regulator.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was everywhere sufficient in the Presidency proper and in Sind, while fodder was also adequate except in certain parts of the Thar Parkar District in Sind. In the Nawabshah District shortage began to be felt in some talukas towards the end of the year.

In the Presidency proper the condition of cattle in the Northern and Central Divisions was satisfactory, conditions in the Central Division having improved considerably on those prevailing in the previous year. But in the Southern Division a virulent form of foot and mouth disease and also rinderpest caused much loss especially in the Ratnagiri District, where 2,389 cattle succumbed. It is satisfactory to note, however, that agriculturists are learning the benefits of inoculation of cattle to save themselves against losses of this nature. In the Bijapur District about 8,000 cattle were inoculated during the season.

In Sind, the improved conditions foreshadowed in the report for the previous year, on account partly of close co-operation between Local Boards and the subordinate revenue staff, fully materialised, and mortality figures among cattle were 5,986 only against 12,480 in 1932-33, this figure in itself being a great improvement over that of 29,347 for 1931-32.

In the Presidency proper public health in the Northern Division remained good. In the Central Division cholera exacted a toll in all districts, as did small-pox to a lesser extent while plague caused loss of 2,464 lives in the Poona District and was active in the Satara and Sholapur districts also, in spite of all possible measures taken to check the spread of the epidemic.

In the Southern Division there was a severe epidemic of plague in the above-ghat districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar, where more than 17,000 people died of this disease—the areas affected being principally rural. There were 184 deaths in Kanara also. The vigour with which preventive measures were carried is shown by the fact that in the Bijapur District alone there were 1,78,895 anti-plague inoculations.

In Sind it is satisfactory to note that the condition of public health was on the whole good, the province being entirely free from cholera or plague.

As prices of agricultural commodities continued low in the year under report, relief on much the same lines as that granted in the previous year was continued, but was made more liberal by the amounts given by way of special suspensions in certain rice tracts in previous "slump" years being remitted in the year under report. In Kanara authorised arrears of Rs. 10,845 of 1930-31 due from the Siddapur Taluka were also remitted.

In Sind continuance of low prices necessitated relief at the same rates as had been granted in the previous year.

In the year under report the percentage of collection to the net demand was once again excellent, while in Sind except for the Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts collections were satisfactory. Government would like to endorse the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind regarding the revenue collection work in the Upper Sind Frontier District where 99·78 per cent. of the net revenue was collected.

The Central Division showed, if anything, a slight decrease in resort to coercive process over that in 1932-33. The Southern Division showed a similar decrease also, but the striking figures come from the Northern Division where coercive processes of all kinds showed a marked decrease, and where forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153 of the Land Revenue Code had to be resorted to in 81 cases only.

In Sind also the same satisfactory position held good, distraints under section 154, Land Revenue Code, decreasing slightly and forfeitures under section 153 decreasing very considerably from 117 to 31.

The condition of industry and commerce remained little changed in the year under report although, fortunately, there was a slight tendency towards improvement, rather than the reverse, in this sphere. There were 99 spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1933, and one new mill was added during the year. The working conditions in the mills were good, and in spite of general depression in trade and foreign competition

the textile industry in Ahmedabad maintained its position. The mills in the Poona, Sholapur and East and West Khandesh districts were in a fairly satisfactory condition.

New sugar factories were started in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts. The price of jaggery went up slightly during the year under report but unfortunately the irrigators in the irrigated tracts of the Ahmednagar and Poona districts derived no benefit as they had already sold their produce.

The aggregate value of the foreign and coasting trade of Sind amounted to Rs. 42·39 crores as against Rs. 44·50 crores in the preceding year. Foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total, or Rs. 28·47 crores. Under foreign trade the value of exports rose from 12·14 crores to Rs. 14·37 crores, *i.e.*, by 18 per cent., while that of imports fell from Rs. 17·87 crores to Rs. 14·10 crores, *i.e.*, by 21 per cent. The increase in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton, wool and raw hides and skins. Shipments of cotton expanded by Rs. 3·19 crores in value on account of a good all-round demand and an excellent crop with which to meet it. The largest purchaser was Japan. There was no demand for Indian wheat from Europe as its price was at a level well above world parity.

The decrease in the import trade of Sind was confined mainly to cotton piece-goods, woollen goods, sugar and artificial silk. Shipments of sugar fell from 89,105 tons valued at Rs. 93 lakhs to 61,688 tons valued at Rs. 63 lakhs. The drop is attributable to the continued expansion of indigenous production. The new salt industry of Karachi continued to show progress, shipments to Calcutta showing an advance from 33,505 tons to 34,517 tons.

Land Revenue Administration continues to be a difficult task on account of low prices. But Government are glad to repeat the appreciation expressed in the review on last year's report, of the way in which the ryots have been meeting the unfavourable situation due to the prevailing low prices. The collections are of course in respect of the net figures of demand which take into account Government's liberal relief measures, and these undoubtedly have helped considerably towards the ryot meeting his obligations faithfully; but even so the results reflect great credit on all concerned and show the manner in which the agriculturist continues to face the depression. If such good results would be impossible of achievement without a sense of responsibility on the part of the cultivator so also they could not be obtained without the good work carried on by the Revenue Administration from top to bottom; and Government wish to put on record their appreciation of all that was done by their Revenue Officers in their successful administration in the year under report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Under Secretary to Government.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 20 July, 2017

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, S. C.,
The Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Director of Public Health,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,
The Accountant General,
The Home Department,
The General Department,
The Educational Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The Political and Reforms Department,
The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

RP Bk Ca 1—19

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